

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 86

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## CALLES LEADS MAIN MEXICAN DRIVE IN NORTH

Takes Charge of Greatest  
Army Since Villa's Time  
—Moving on Canitas

## REBELS CONCENTRATE FORCES AT TORREON

Decisive Battle Is Expected  
Near There—Juarez Garrison  
Interned at El Paso

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The greatest  
army Mexico has known since  
the days of Pancho Villa is on the march  
in an attempt to subdue the revolution  
in the north.

At its head is Gen. Plutarco Elias  
Calles, Secretary of War, who in  
1915 rode with Gen. Alvaro Obregón  
at the head of Mexico's last such  
great army—that which crushed  
Villa.

The immediate objective was Canitas,  
a junction point in the state of  
Zacatecas. Capture of the city would  
open a way westward to Durango,  
where General Urbalejo held out, or  
northward to Torreón, where Gen.  
Jose Gonzalo Escobar's troops were  
located.

Existence of this large army—  
which some say contains 18,000 men  
—was kept secret until March 8,  
when an official Government state-  
ment said it had been concentrated  
at Iratapu, state of Guanajuato,  
under the direction of Gen. Lazaro  
Gardenas, and had already started  
for Canitas.

Calles Off to Join Troops  
Almost simultaneously with the  
announcement, General Calles and  
his staff left to join the troops  
aboard a special train which had  
been waiting with steam up at the  
Colonia station.

Departure of General Calles from  
Mexico City and the shifting of ac-  
tivity from north to south made  
clearer than ever the Government  
strategy—to sweep clean in Vera  
Cruz before attempting to house-  
clean in the north. So scattered  
is the revolutionary movement in  
Vera Cruz and the south now that  
it can hardly be counted as at all  
threatening.

On the other hand the decisive  
battle of the revolt may occur shortly  
in a clash between the combined  
forces of General Urbalejo and Gen-  
eral Escobar, and the army of Gen-  
eral Calles.

Joining the army of General Calles  
from the east will be the columns  
of Gen. Andres Almazan and Gen.  
Eulogio Ortiz. General Almazan ar-  
rived at Saltillo, capital of the State  
of Coahuila, March 7 from Monterrey,  
and joined with the troops of General  
Ortiz, from Paredon, Coahuila.

Clash at Ojo Caliente  
Between Monterrey and Saltillo a  
rebel detachment under the com-  
mand of Gen. Luis Gutierrez clashed  
with Almazan's troops at Ojo Caliente.  
(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

## United East Africa Scheme Reported Adopted by Britain

Plan Would Bring Tanganyika,  
Uganda and Kenya Under  
One Governor-General

LONDON—Sir Edward Grigg, Gov-  
ernor of Kenya Colony, and Sir Donald  
Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika,  
are now in London and report,  
though not confirmed by the Colonial  
Office, is current that the British  
Government has decided to adopt the  
proposals recently made by a com-  
mission under Sir Edward Hilton  
Young for amalgamating the terri-  
tories, together with Uganda, into  
something of the nature of an East  
African United States.

These proposals, which affect an  
area seven times larger than Britain,  
with 10,000,000 native inhabitants,  
have been under discussion since  
their first presentation last January  
and a considerable measure of agree-  
ment regarding the details is un-  
derstood to have been reached be-  
tween the Colonial Secretary, L. C.  
M. S. Amery, and the local admin-  
istrations concerned.

The first step as advised by the  
Hilton Young commission would be  
the appointment of a High Commis-  
sioner to proceed to East Africa to  
arrange for starting co-operation  
among the existing governments,  
thus paving the way for an eventual  
union under a Governor-General  
with large executive powers and  
control over their legislation. The scheme  
is understood to provide for the rais-  
ing of a considerable loan for de-  
veloping railways and other means  
of exploitation for the native popu-  
lation and other resources of East and  
Central Africa. This is looked upon here  
as calculated not only to benefit those  
concerned but also, by increasing  
the demand for manufactured iron,  
steel and other British products, to  
help provide work at home for some  
of the 1,500,000 workers now unem-  
ployed.

## INDEX OF THE MONITOR

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1929  
General News—Page 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7  
Sporting News—Page 6  
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13  
FEATURES  
The Playhouse of the Air—1  
Home Building, Equipment, Gardening  
When Buying an Electric Re-  
frigerator—1  
Antiques and Interior Decoration—3  
Music News to Have Words Products, to  
The Home Forum—11  
I will arise—12  
Daily Features—13  
Editorials—13

## Candidates to Be Asked Views on Drink Issue

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
London  
THE Temperance Council of  
Churches at its quarterly meet-  
ing, over which the Bishop of Brad-  
ford presided, adopted a general  
policy of canvassing parliamentary  
candidates between now and the  
general election.

## FIRST WOMEN OUT OF MEXICO ESCAPE BY AIR

Lecturer and Companion Fly  
to Safety From Center of  
Revolutionary Area

When the revolution broke in  
Mexico, Mrs. Nelvia E. Ritchie,  
a lecturer of the Christian Science  
Board of Lectureship, and her  
traveling companion, Mrs. Mabel  
Reed Hyzer, were en route from  
Mexico City to the United States.  
Halted at San Luis Potosi, fourth  
largest city of Mexico and strategic  
rail center, they were cut off  
from the American border by rebel  
control of northern Mexico and  
surrounded by hostile troop move-  
ments. How they were enabled to  
escape the country and to fulfill a lecture  
engagement on schedule is told by  
Mrs. Ritchie.

By MRS. NELVIA E. RITCHIE  
Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
NEW ORLEANS—We arrived in  
San Luis Potosi, Monday morning,  
and were notified that we could not  
proceed as tracks and bridges had  
been blown up and disturbances  
started in Saltillo and Monterrey.  
Troops were moving to the north and  
there was general unrest.

We were treated with the greatest  
courtesy by the train and Pullman  
conductors and by railway officials  
we met. In San Luis Potosi we were  
escorted to the home of William W.  
Early, the American Consul, by the  
train porter, who spoke both lan-  
guages.

Movements of troops continued and  
fighting was reported in Saltillo and  
Monterrey.  
Tuesday we succeeded in telephon-  
ing to the office of the American Am-  
bassador in Mexico City and were  
advised to proceed to Tampico by  
train. We left San Luis Potosi  
Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock and  
arrived in Tampico at midnight.

Reports of Fighting  
The journey was uneventful and  
the trainmen were especially help-  
ful and courteous. However, there  
were constant rumors of anticipated  
disturbances at San Luis Potosi and  
at Tampico, the only large place in  
the state of Vera Cruz which was  
not in rebel hands.

We were met by Mr. A. D. Mc-  
Queen, representative in Tam-  
pico of the Bank of Montreal, who escorted  
us to a hotel and assisted in every  
arrangement until we departed.  
The rebels were very close to Tam-  
pico and citizens were apprehensive  
as banks at Monterrey and Vera Cruz  
had been raided and there was fight-  
ing at both places.  
Mr. McQueen arranged for reserva-  
tions on an emergency mail plane  
(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

## Wall Street Said to Be Planning to Promote Corporation Farming

Reported That Financial Backing to Put Soil on Same Foot-  
ing With Industry Forthcoming—Anti-Trust  
Status Yet to Be Determined

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—The attention of  
Wall Street is being directed with  
new intensity toward the question of  
corporation farming. It is not a new  
subject, but Henry Ford's espousal  
of the scheme served to bring the  
matter strongly before important  
financiers, and it is reported in high  
financial quarters here that propo-  
sals are now being considered for  
the organization of a company  
which will attempt to put plans for  
a big farming corporation to a prac-  
tical test.

Meanwhile, what effect, if any, the  
anti-trust laws would have in con-  
nection with corporation farming is  
being considered.  
The subject is one in which finan-  
cial New York is greatly interested.  
Evidence of this interest is contained  
in the current number of the Index  
Trust Company, of 100 Broadway,  
just out. It places the stamp of the  
New York Trust Company's approval  
on the scheme, which it character-  
izes as "one of the more practical  
methods of squeezing prosperity  
from the soil."

What Corporate Farming Means  
The theory of corporation farm-  
ing suggests the superimposing of  
corporation management on a num-  
ber of farm units for the general pur-  
pose of developing greater efficiency  
through the application of more  
scientific methods than are possible  
on a small farm, it says. It declares  
that aside from this the scheme em-  
braces the advantages of co-operative  
buying and selling and has the merit  
of attracting outside capital.  
The Index reviews briefly the trend  
in the western states toward the cul-  
tivation of large units by an indi-  
vidual owner and says that in Mon-

## FRANCE TO BARE SECRET HISTORY SINCE YEAR 1870

Diplomatic Archives Relat-  
ing to Foreign Affairs  
Have Been Opened

By CARL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
PARIS—One nation after another  
has opened its diplomatic archives  
and published the principal texts in  
order to reveal the history of the  
origin of the last war, and France  
now joins the list. The committee es-  
tablished by the Foreign Affairs  
Ministry to sift the French docu-  
ments has announced the appearance  
shortly of the first volume. The "en-  
tire foreign history of France will,  
in fact, be laid bare from 1870 to  
1914. The work of the successive gov-  
ernments since the Third Republic,  
the details of difficulties encountered  
by the French diplomatic representa-  
tives and the development of negotia-  
tions leading to political agree-  
ments will be exposed down to the  
dawn of the World War.

Events have been followed chron-  
ologically and are not classified  
under headings, the intention being  
to emphasize their historical se-  
quence. A systematic investigation  
has been pursued.

Many Files Explored  
All the documents in the Foreign  
Affairs Ministry have been examined  
without exception. The files of the  
Ministries of War, Colonies and  
Navy, in so far as they touched on  
foreign matters, have been explored  
and verification has been made  
where possible in the archives of  
the French embassies and legations.  
Personal papers given to the state  
by French ambassadors and minis-  
ters have been carefully gone  
through. From this mass of mate-  
rial, the difficult task was to select  
what was most important.

The committee in whose hands  
this work was placed was headed by  
S. Charley, rector of the University  
of Paris, and the members included  
internationally known French diplo-  
matists and savants.  
Their labors have been rapid, hav-  
ing been completed within the last  
12 months. All documents consid-  
ered especially significant in order  
to show the development of interna-  
tional relations and to explain the  
formation of ententes and alliances  
have been preserved.

Division of Groups  
The whole have been grouped in  
three main divisions: 1871 to 1900  
(Bismarck's victory, the constitution  
of the Triple Alliance); 1901 to Nov.  
4, 1911 (constitution of the Triple  
Alliance of Agadir); Nov. 4, 1911,  
to 1914 (the Italo-Turkish war, the  
Balkan conflicts, the Sarajevo assas-  
sination).  
Five to ten years will probably  
elapse before the public is in pos-  
session of the full 50 volumes to be  
issued, but the first three are  
due to appear this May. These are  
devoted respectively to the closing  
weeks of 1911 and the beginning  
of 1912 to the year 1901 and to the  
years from 1871 to 1875. The na-  
tional printing office has been given  
the job of printing, but Europe No-  
velle, a weekly periodical devoted to  
politics, is responsible for their pub-  
lication. It was Russia which in  
1917 first lifted the veil from its  
secret archives, and two years later  
Austria and Germany did the same.  
Toward the end of 1926 Great  
Britain published its first volume of  
such documents and Italian histo-  
rians known to be busy now on a  
similar work.

Federal Committee Proposed  
The report of the committee would  
include recommendations for the re-  
lief of national forest states to the  
calendar. Senator Steiwer says that  
he will revise the resolution and  
introduce it during the seventy-first  
(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

## Paint Gun Lowers Natal Rail Costs

Workers Coating Candlestick  
for Friend Pave Way for  
\$30,000 Yearly Saving

DURBAN, Natal—A saving to the  
South African Railways of £30,000 is  
said to have been effected as a re-  
sult of a discovery made by two  
Durban metal workers, Dickenson  
and Thompson.

Trains passing over the thousands  
of miles of railroad in the Union cost  
the country £70,000 yearly through  
friction alone. Metal work rubbed  
and scored in the days' work rusts  
unless the surface is renewed. This  
is usually carried out by plunging  
the metal in electric baths that give  
a coating of nickel, gunmetal or  
some other rustless finish. This  
process is costly and slow.

The new process was made when  
a friend gave Dickenson a candle-  
stick and asked him to nickel it for  
him. The idea came to him to see how  
a paint-gun like those used in the  
duco process would do the work. He  
made a metal finish with a lacquer  
basis and sprayed the candlestick with it.  
The result was far superior to that  
achieved under the old system.

Departmental heads became inter-  
ested in the discovery, and it has  
now been shown that one man can  
do in 2 1/2 hours what seven men  
took 36 hours to do.

## America's Place in International Affairs Greatly Impresses League

Resolution Moved by Chamberlain That Experts' Com-  
mittee Should Take Up Question of American  
Entrance to World Court Cordially Received

GENEVA (AP)—An extraordinarily  
impressive manifestation of the high  
place held by the United States in  
international life characterized Sat-  
urday's public session of the Coun-  
cil of the League of Nations.

Every member of the Council, in  
approving a resolution moved by Sir  
Austen Chamberlain that the com-  
mittee of experts will shortly con-  
sider a revision of the World  
Court statute take up the question  
of the accession of the United States  
to the Court, emphasized the im-  
portance to the world of American en-  
trance into the tribunal.

The proceedings opened with Sir  
Austen Chamberlain reading a report  
indicating that the British Govern-  
ment had received the note from the  
Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg,  
relating to American accession and that  
the other signatories of the Court pro-  
tocol had received a similar note. He  
remarked that Mr. Kellogg's invita-  
tion related more particularly to the  
reply made to the note of 1928 by 24  
governments growing out of a con-  
ference which was held at Geneva.

British Government Gratified  
The British Government, said Sir  
Austen, has observed with satisfac-  
tion that the United States feels that  
further informal exchange of views  
among the members of the Council  
ought to lead to an agreement which  
would be satisfactory to all parties, explaining  
that Mr. Kellogg's note arrived at the  
moment when a committee of jurists  
was about to commence the study of  
(Continued on Page 14, Column 2)

## FEDERAL ACTION ON TIMBER ISSUE URGED IN WEST

Tax-Free Contracts on Ore-  
gon Forestry Areas Held  
Unfair to Private Owners

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—Timber sales in  
several northwestern states, particu-  
larly Oregon, by the Government  
Forest Service to operators under  
non-taxable, no-interest, installment-  
financed contracts, have aroused op-  
position of owners of private tracts,  
with whom they compete, and who  
pay taxes and interest and assume  
their own fire hazards.

To meet the situation Frederick  
Steiwer (R.) Senator from Oregon  
has introduced a resolution provid-  
ing for the establishment of a joint  
congressional committee to study  
conditions and recommend a reme-  
dial legislative policy.  
The committee report, the resolu-  
tion stipulated, should contain rec-  
ommendations for appropriate legis-  
lation. The committee would be  
directed to work out a plan by which  
the public domain may be divided  
into separate classes, with the idea  
of expediting the disposal of all pub-  
lic domain so that some of the land  
might be permitted to pass into pri-  
vate hands. The committee would  
proceed upon the theory that con-  
servancy of public resources is to be  
continued as a permanent policy for  
the calendar. Senator Steiwer says  
that he will revise the resolution and  
introduce it during the seventy-first  
(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Division of Groups  
The whole have been grouped in  
three main divisions: 1871 to 1900  
(Bismarck's victory, the constitution  
of the Triple Alliance); 1901 to Nov.  
4, 1911 (constitution of the Triple  
Alliance of Agadir); Nov. 4, 1911,  
to 1914 (the Italo-Turkish war, the  
Balkan conflicts, the Sarajevo assas-  
sination).  
Five to ten years will probably  
elapse before the public is in pos-  
session of the full 50 volumes to be  
issued, but the first three are  
due to appear this May. These are  
devoted respectively to the closing  
weeks of 1911 and the beginning  
of 1912 to the year 1901 and to the  
years from 1871 to 1875. The na-  
tional printing office has been given  
the job of printing, but Europe No-  
velle, a weekly periodical devoted to  
politics, is responsible for their pub-  
lication. It was Russia which in  
1917 first lifted the veil from its  
secret archives, and two years later  
Austria and Germany did the same.  
Toward the end of 1926 Great  
Britain published its first volume of  
such documents and Italian histo-  
rians known to be busy now on a  
similar work.

## GERMANS TO PUSH COAL PETROL PLAN

Fifth of Nation's Gas Need  
May Be Met by Oil Trust

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BERLIN—One-fifth of Germany's  
annual gasoline consumption may be  
supplied this year from gasoline  
produced from coal or heavy oils at  
the Leuna Works, belonging to the  
German Chemical Trust. The pro-  
duction here at the close of last year  
would enable an annual production  
of 70,000 tons, but the quantity may  
be trebled this year.

Heavy oils from coal tar produc-  
tion are now being used to a very  
large extent for the production of  
gasoline.  
No decision has been made as to  
which method is to be given prefer-  
ence, i. e., the production of gasoline  
from coal by the so-called "coal  
liquefying process" or from heavy  
oils by refining process according to  
the Crack system.

## CHINA'S AVIATION HEAD WILL VISIT AMERICAS

CANTON, China (AP)—Gen. W. J.  
Chang, chief of the Canton Govern-  
ment aviation bureau, will sail on  
March 29 for a six months' tour of  
the United States, Central and South  
America.  
He will devote three months in  
the United States to study of the  
latest developments of commercial  
air transport. He has been commis-  
sioned to buy three nine-passenger  
planes and other equipment for ex-  
pansion of the Canton Government's  
air program.

## FLIER LANDS ON ICE TO VISIT BLOCKED SHIP

FAIRBANKS, Alaska (AP)—Noe  
Wien, Alaskan aviator, landed at the  
ship frozen in ice at North Cape,  
Siberia, six hours after taking off  
from Nome, radio dispatches from  
the vessel revealed. The trip was  
over ice wastes the had been tra-  
versed but once before and then  
by dog team.  
Wien was sent from Nome to bring  
a cargo of furs to the mainland  
after the ship was unable to move  
out of the ice fields.

## HOME IS FOUND SACRED AS EVER AGAINST SEARCH

Intent of Jones Act Shown  
to Be Widening of Discre-  
tionary Power of Judges

Homes are as secure against un-  
reasonable search and seizures by  
prohibition officers under the re-  
cently adopted Jones Act as they  
were before, according to an autho-  
ritative statement by Elihu D. Stone,  
assistant United States district at-  
torney in Boston.

The Jones Act, he emphasized,  
gives no new or additional authority  
whatever for the search of private  
dwellings unless they are being  
used for the sale of intoxicating  
liquor.  
"Man's home is his castle," he  
said, "even under the Jones amend-  
ment to the National Prohibition  
Act."

Pointing out that the Jones Act is  
only an amendment to the section of  
the National Prohibition Act which  
deals with penalties, raising the maxi-  
mum to a \$10,000 fine and a five-  
year jail sentence, Mr. Stone con-  
tinued:

Officers Are Restricted  
"It is true that under the Jones  
amendment practically all offenses  
under the act become felonies. Never-  
theless the fears expressed as to the  
right of federal prohibition officers to  
violate the sanctity of one's home by  
reason of the provisions of the Jones  
Act are unfounded.

"The National Prohibition Act  
by its own provisions imposes a  
limitation upon the power of our  
courts to issue search warrants for the  
search of a dwelling house occu-  
pied as such. This restriction has not  
been repealed by the Jones Act. Fed-  
eral prohibition officers are bound to  
observe the fact that a dwelling house  
is his castle and cannot enter it  
for the purpose of searching with-  
out due process of law in accordance  
with terms provided by the National  
Prohibition Act.

More Power Given Judges  
"The real importance of the Jones  
Act lies in the fact that it grants dis-  
cretionary power to the federal judi-  
ciary as to as to be able to deal with  
bootleggers as the facts and the cir-  
cumstances of the case warrant.

"It is clear from the language of  
the act itself that Congress intended  
to give the court power to deal dras-  
tically with habitual and major of-  
fenders. Our federal judges are  
worthy of faith and the only element  
in our community that has reason to  
fear the effect of the Jones Act is the  
bootlegging fraternity.

"Finally, let me quote from the  
Willis-Campbell Act, so-called, an  
act supplemental to the National  
Prohibition Act, which provides in  
Section 6 as follows:

"That any officer, agent, or em-  
ployee of the United States engaged  
in the enforcement of this act, or the  
National Prohibition Act, or any  
other law of the United States, who  
shall search any private dwelling as  
defined in the National Prohibition  
Act, and occupied as such dwelling,  
without a warrant directing such  
search or who while so engaged shall  
without a search warrant maliciously  
and without reasonable cause search  
any other building or property, shall  
be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon  
conviction thereof shall be fined for  
a first offense not more than \$1000,  
and for a subsequent offense not  
more than \$1000 or imprisoned not  
more than one year, or both such  
fine and imprisonment."  
"Again this provision has not been  
repealed by the Jones Act."

## 'Oh, Dear,' Say Policemen to Parkers, 'I Really Must Take You to Station'

'It Hurts Me More Than It Does You,' Goes on Gallant  
Philadelphia 'Cop' as He Remains Silent to All  
Excuses—Streets Now Like 'Gay Nineties'

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT  
PHILADELPHIA—Downtown  
streets in the City of Brotherly Love  
look as they did in the late nineties  
as a result of a new order here-  
after by the Department of Public Safety  
against parking of automobiles. For  
months Philadelphia has sought a  
remedy for the chronic parker.

In the last year police have tied  
tags—nearly 200,000 of them—to  
motorcars illegally parked, and out  
of this number about 5000 have ap-  
peared before magistrates.  
Lemuel B. Schofield, director of  
public safety, issued an order to the  
police to serve no more tags.

"It costs money to print those  
tags," he said, "and there's no use  
wasting them on a lot of unappreci-  
ative motorists."

Puts His Foot Right Down  
Then Mr. Schofield issued an order  
to arrest all parkers on sight and  
escort them personally to the near-  
est police station. He told his men to  
be nice about it, but firm. Therefore  
bright and early on the day of the  
order, after due notice had been  
given, the men started out.

Here was a typical case:  
Officer: "I'm terribly sorry, but—  
escort them personally to the near-  
est police station. He told his men to  
be nice about it, but firm. Therefore  
bright and early on the day of the  
order, after due notice had been  
given, the men started out.

## South Dakota Backs Plans to Help Birds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Pierre, S. D.  
AN ACT authorizing acquisition  
by the United States of lands  
within this State under the terms  
of the new Federal Migratory Bird  
Conservation Act has been passed  
by the South Dakota Legislature.  
The bill is intended to enable  
the State to aid the Federal Gov-  
ernment in acquiring lands for the  
bird sanctuaries as proposed in the  
congressional legislation sponsored  
by Peter Norbeck, senior Senator  
from this State. The Governor has  
signed the bill.

## LINDBERGH HOPS REVOLUTION TO OPEN MAIL LINE

Inaugurates Mexico City-to-  
Brownsville Route With  
Big Tri-Motor Plane

VALBUENA AIR FIELD, Mexico  
City (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh,  
inaugurating the Brownsville-Mex-  
ico City air mail service, hopped off  
from the Valbuena air field at 7:56  
a. m. March 9. He made a brief stop  
at Tampico, resuming the flight at  
11:05 a. m.

The colonel's route carried him  
over parts of the states of Hidalgo,  
Vera Cruz and Tamaulipas, most of  
which have not been seriously  
affected by the revolution.  
The service which is expected to  
bring Mexico City within 36 hours  
of New York was opened despite the  
revolution in Mexico.

Takes Mail and Passengers  
Just as the sun came over the high  
mountains which surround the val-  
ley of Mexico, Colonel Lindbergh  
maneuvered the tri-motor plane,  
carrying 12 pouches and nine pas-  
sengers onto the long runway at  
the Valbuena civil air field.

It was the first time he had gone up  
since his "discipline" flight with  
Anne Morrow, his fiancée, on Feb. 23,  
the day after their upset.

The plane took the air quickly and  
faded almost instantly into a haze of  
smoke which hung in the valley. A  
second tri-motor plane, piloted by  
Alfred Kent, and carrying aviation  
mail and government officials, hopped  
off nine minutes later. It was planned  
that this plane should trail Colonel  
Lindbergh to Brownsville after both  
made a scheduled stop at Tampico.

A third plane soon followed. This  
was a five-passenger Fairchild  
piloted by George Kraigher and car-  
ried the regular mail for Tampico.  
Colonel Lindbergh came to the  
field in an embassy car with Col.  
Alexander MacNab, American mili-  
tary attaché at the embassy. The  
flier was extremely laconic and field  
officials would say nothing in answer  
to questions whether he would pilot  
the same plane back to Mexico City  
on Sunday as had been reported.

Relay Flights Planned  
The Colonel was expected to arrive  
at Brownsville about 1 p. m. (2 p. m.  
eastern standard time) the mail  
pouches were to be transferred im-  
mediately to a United States mail  
plane for relay to San Antonio, Dal-  
las and Chicago.

Regular air mail by way of Brown-  
sville is planned by the Mexican Avi-  
ation Company, using two tri-motor  
Fords. The mail Colonel Lindbergh  
carried was expected to reach Chi-  
cago Sunday morning and New York  
Sunday evening.

## 'Oh, Dear,' Say Policemen to Parkers, 'I Really Must Take You to Station'

'It Hurts Me More Than It Does You,' Goes on Gallant  
Philadelphia 'Cop' as He Remains Silent to All  
Excuses—Streets Now Like 'Gay Nineties'

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT  
PHILADELPHIA—Downtown  
streets in the City of Brotherly Love  
look as they did in the late nineties  
as a result of a new order here-  
after by the Department of Public Safety  
against parking of automobiles. For  
months Philadelphia has sought a  
remedy for the chronic parker.

In the last year police have tied  
tags—nearly 200,000 of them—to  
motorcars illegally parked, and out  
of this number about 5000 have ap-  
peared before magistrates.  
Lemuel B. Schofield, director of  
public safety, issued an order to the  
police to serve no more tags.

"It costs money to print those  
tags," he said, "and there's no use  
wasting them on a lot of unappreci-  
ative motorists."

Puts His Foot Right Down  
Then Mr. Schofield issued an order  
to arrest all parkers on sight and  
escort them personally to the near-  
est police station. He told his men to  
be nice about it, but firm. Therefore  
bright and early on the day of the  
order, after due notice had been  
given, the men started out.

Here was a typical case:  
Officer: "I'm terribly sorry, but—  
escort them personally to the near-  
est police station. He told his men to  
be nice about it, but firm. Therefore  
bright and early on the day of the  
order, after due notice had been  
given, the men started out.

## HOOVER INQUIRY TO COVER ALL FEDERAL LAWS

Prohibition, Immigration,  
Narcotics and Trade Re-  
straint Included

## INTENDS OVERHAULING OF COURT MACHINERY

Answers Propaganda of Wets  
That Investigation Is Solely  
Concerning Dry Statute

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—In an official  
statement issued by him in person  
to newspaper men at a press confer-  
ence, President Hoover definitely put  
an end to insistent conjectures from  
anti-prohibition quarters concern-  
ing the scope and purpose of the  
law enforcement inquiry he contem-  
plates. The investigation will em-  
brace narcotics, immigration, trade  
restraint and the Eighteenth Amend-  
ment.

From sources close to the Presi-  
dent, it was learned that Mr. Hoover  
does not contemplate naming his  
commissioner for at least a month. He  
is canvassing the field for outstand-  
ing legal authorities to make the  
survey and is in no haste in making  
his choices.

Ever since it became known that  
Mr. Hoover favored an inquiry into  
the problem of law enforcement,  
wets have endeavored to make it  
out solely a dry law investigation.  
Friends and associates of the Presi-  
dent with whom he had discussed  
the matter insisted repeatedly

the Chief Justice of the United States down to the local bar associations.

"The first step in law enforcement is adequate organization of our judicial and enforcement system."

#### Government to Advertise Benefits of Prohibition

WASHINGTON — An advertising campaign emphasizing the value of prohibition will carry the message of enforcement to the American public according to plans just announced by Dr. James M. Dorian, Commissioner of Prohibition.

For this purpose a \$50,000 fund will be utilized. This was made available to the bureau for educational purposes by the deficiency bill enacted at the last Congress.

Dr. Dorian announces that he has received many posters and cartoons from professional artists and is now examining them with the expectation of turning them over to an educational committee of the National Conference of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, which will report their preferences to him. He considers the campaign at present, however, as an experiment.

It was also announced from the office of the prohibition commissioner that provisions of the Jones-Stalker Dry Act will be utilized to make searches of homes without warrants. Dry officials in Boston and other cities, where contrary reports have been spread, were authorized by prohibition heads here to declare such assertions entirely unfounded.

#### Duty of Obeying Dry Law Assigned to All Officials

WASHINGTON (P) — Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, believes President Hoover can go far toward enforcing the dry laws by impressing upon federal officials their duty to abstain from drinking.

The Senator, author of the recently enacted law increasing penalties for violation of the Volstead Law, said that he had no doubt that the President, if he has not already done so, will call in the Attorney-General and say to him that he expects the Department of Justice to deal effectively with violators of the dry laws. He added that this word doubtless would be passed down the line to every United States attorney throughout the land.

#### Waldorf-Astoria Will Rise Anew

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — A new Waldorf-Astoria hotel will be built in New York to carry on the traditions of the famous hotel which will be torn down in May to make way for a huge office building.

The new hotel will be 40 stories high and will have 2,000 rooms, according to the announcement by Lucius M. Broomer, president of the Waldorf-Astoria Company. It will be built at Park Avenue and Fifth Street. Construction work is to be commenced next fall, and the building is expected to be completed by the fall of 1931. The project was said to involve approximately \$40,000,000.

The announcement apparently holds the answer to one of the first questions which occurred to many persons when they heard the news that the old Waldorf had been sold. "What," they asked, "will happen to Oscar?"

Oscar Tschirsky, known throughout the world as "Oscar of the Waldorf," and who directed the operation details of the hotel since the day it first opened, is expected to have a similar post in the new hotel.

#### LITERARY INCREASE NOTED IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y. — More than three times as many certificates of literacy were issued in 1928 as in 1927, reports of the state education department indicate. The schools in 1928 issued 150,194 certificates, as compared with 48,604 in 1927. The increase is accounted for in large measure by the presidential campaign, large numbers presenting themselves for the regents' literacy test in order to vote.

#### SCHOOLSHIP STUDENTS IN INDIA

NEW YORK — Word has just been received here that a comprehensive journey through the Orient has brought 105 United States students and teachers of the Floating University to Bombay, India, after having traveled overland through India, visiting along the way Calcutta, Benares, Delhi and Agri, site of the Taj Mahal.

#### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 State Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.25; three months, \$0.75. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

#### MR. VESPER GEORGE

will give first series of lectures on

#### ART

FREE TO THE PUBLIC

Monday, March 11, at 8:15 P. M., at 44 St. Botolph Street, Boston

WEDNESDAY—Theatre Craft by H. Lindgreen

FRIDAY—Colored Sunlight by C. J. Connick

Ladies' Dresses \$2.00

Cleaned . . . \$1.50

Men's Suits Cleaned and Pressed . . .

Alterations—Repairing Custom Tailoring

Work called for and delivered

Savoy Tailors

60 Hemenway Street, Boston Telephone KEN. 0671

## OPINION DIVIDED ON REPARATION BANK'S POWERS

Issue of Allies' Capacity to Take German Goods Revived at Paris

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By CARL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—There is a double current for and against giving large powers to the proposed international trustee bank which is to become key to the committee of experts on reparations. On one hand the experts in their announcements try to diminish the functions of the bank because there is some misgiving lest it should obtain autonomy and be manipulated by the principal financial forces acting as a supervisory body. On the other hand it is suggested in certain quarters that the bank should keep an eye on European business, advance money to Germany when monetarily needed, make loans to industrial concerns and, indeed, to help develop European markets which might receive German exports. With the bank it is proposed to associate delegates of the International Chamber of Commerce, together with allied German and American representatives.

#### Economic Issue Raised

It is regarded as highly significant that a few days ago a prominent expert semi-publicly deplored the fact that the economic aspect of reparations was not generally considered at the same time as the financial and political side. Obviously he was contemplating the possibility of bringing economics into the purview of the committee.

The argument is that ultimately when American borrowings become less easy Germany will only be able to pay provided it produces and exports freely. But there has always been apprehension lest German exportations should prove to be an economic menace.

The problem, it was first said 10 years ago, is not how much Germany can be compelled to pay but how much the Allies can afford to receive. This apparent paradox is again revived but it is nevertheless considered that the receiving capacity of certain countries might properly be increased.

#### Encouragement of Business

Hence the proposition that the bank should encourage business is extremely important. Should it be taken seriously, it will be the first attempt truly to tackle the economic side of reparations. There are, however, objections which will at once present themselves.

Even in the interest of reparations it will probably appear undesirable to stimulate German exportations if they are regarded as detrimental to other manufacturing countries. It is therefore with caution that the idea is being discussed. Indeed, though the international trustee bank has been described in the dispatch to the Monitor on Feb. 18, as at last become an object of considerable publicity here after a long period of silence, it is intimated that its difficulties are far from being overcome.

#### Opinion Seems Favorable

Apparently the minor point of the presidency of the bank, for instance, requires careful thought, for neither France nor Germany for reasons which are apparent are likely to receive a controlling position in the central bank. An American may be chosen, but heed must be paid both to European sentiments and the American attitude toward an essentially European problem.

On the whole, though, comment is rare. Public opinion and most expert opinion appears favorable to establishment of a reparations bank. It is too early to indulge in affirmations, yet signs are that this project, which is generally attributed to Sir Josiah Stamp, though it has been largely worked out by his colleagues, is acceptable.

Theoretically the scope of such a bank is almost unlimited, though there will be insistence on clear definitions. In any case it is no exaggeration to assert that potentially the erection of the international bank is likely to be the biggest thing yet attempted for the financial liquidation of the war and possibly economic regulation of post-war Europe.

#### HAVANA IS PICTURED AS 'NEW WORLD HAGUE'

HAVANA, Cuba (P)—Havana is destined to be "the Hague of the Western world," according to Dr.

James Brown Scott, president of the American Institute of International Rights, in whose presence President Gerardo Machado on March 5 signed a decree ordering plans for a Havana palace to house the institute.

Plans for the palace were ordered drafted by engineers of the public works department. Although details have not been drawn, President Machado has specified that it be large enough to accommodate the directing committee, an academy of international law, an inter-American library, editorial offices for publications of the institute and offices of members. The institute was founded in Washington in 1915 and acts as legal consultation bureau for the Pan-American Union.

## New Plan Sought to Aid Motorists

Maryland Bill Places Obligation for Damages on Personal Pledges

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Solution of the automobile liability problem is sought in a bill just introduced in the House of Delegates here, designed as a substitute for the system of compulsory insurance being tried in Massachusetts.

The bill was introduced by James J. Lindsay, Democratic floor leader of the House, and is sponsored by the Automobile Club of Maryland, having been originated by J. M. Lucius, secretary of that organization.

The proposed law would require operators of motor vehicles to pledge themselves for liability up to \$1000 for property damage and up to \$5000 for personal injury or fatality. A new license would be issued requiring this pledge, and would be revoked should the holder not be able to satisfy judgment against him.

#### MRS. SABIN RESIGNS NATIONAL G.O.P. POST

Leaves Committee After Six Years of Service

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Mrs. Charles H. Sabin has resigned from the Republican National Committee, of which she has been a member from New York for six years, in a letter she has just sent to Dr. Hubert Work, national chairman. Mrs. Sabin gave as the only reason for her resignation that she believed it was time for another woman to take over the work.

Informed political circles here regard Mrs. Ruth B. Pratt, who has just begun her term as Representative in Congress, or Miss Florence Wardwell of Otsego county, who was delegate-at-large to the last Republican national convention, as likely successors to Mrs. Sabin. Both were early supporters of Mr. Hoover for the Republican nomination.

In addition to her activity on the committee, Mrs. Sabin headed the New York Republican women in the Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover political campaigns, was vice-chairman of the committee to elect James W. Wadsworth, Senator in 1920 and 1926 and is a leader in party affairs in Southampton, Suffolk County, where she lives.

#### REICH ABLE TO SAVE 500,000,000 MARKS FROM EXPENDITURE

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The Reich is in a position to save 500,000,000 marks by cutting down its expenditure, the Hansa Bund, a union of business men, proves in a carefully prepared statement just issued.

A reduction in the expenses of the Reich is being demanded in an increasing measure lately. Thus it seems as if Germany is at last seriously contemplating the revision of the budget expenditure, which Parker Gilbert has been urging for several years.

It is doubtful whether this would have been done so soon if the German People's Party while in the Government had not refused to give its consent to the increase in taxation demanded by the Minister of Finance as a means to cover the deficit of the Reich's budget.

#### "FOOL-PROOF" PLANE BRAKE REPORTED

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A new "fool-proof" hydraulically operated brake for large airplanes has been produced by Vickers' aviation branch, which allows a tail wheel instead of a skid. The elimination of the tail skid allows the use of a steerable wheel, thus making less resistance when taking off and also reducing the space necessary for landing.

It is claimed that an eight-ton liner landing at 45 miles an hour can pull up in 100 yards. The new system allows brake application to either wheel independently, giving the greatest facility for maneuvering these huge machines on the ground.

#### WORLD ROAMER JOINS BAND OF TRAIL BLAZERS

Lieut.-Col. Furlong, Who Penetrated Dim Corners, to Undertake New Paths

NEW YORK—"Ends of the Earth"—an association of trail blazers who seek beyond the beaten paths new fields in art, exploration and natural science, whose pursuits lead many of them into realms of the unexplored, whose common speech is the language of the great out-of-doors, and whose favorite title is "Gentleman Rover Abroad"—has just elected to membership Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Furlong, explorer, author and lecturer, at the annual meeting here.

With Rudyard Kipling as chairman of its honorary council, Furlong, Bigelow, chairman of its working committee, and membership limited to 350 "good fellows with no axes to grind, who speak the language," the organization is remarkable for the numbers of its members who have achieved fame in far places, both mental and geographical.

"Ends of the Earth" has no clubhouse nor permanent gathering place, for its lodge convenes "wherever the four ways meet, the North-and-South and East-and-West trails." Thus its members consider

"... neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor Birth."

When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth.

Colonel Furlong, among other achievements, was the first American to explore in Tripoli, the first American to cross through the heart of Tierra-del-Fuego, and besides participating in a number of scientific expeditions, he was a member of the Plenary Commission on the Tacna-Arica Arbitration.

His name will be added to a roster which contains such names as Roy Chapman Andrews, Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, Daniel Carter Beard, Maj.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Rear Admiral W. M. Ellerton, R. N., Sir Robert Falconer, Herbert Adams Gibbons, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, Admiral Sir Charles F. Hotham, A. Lawrence Lowell, Gen. John J. Pershing, Gifford Pinchot, Dr. Morton Prince, Ernest Thompson Seton, Wallace Thompson, Caspar Whitney, and a long list of other "gentlemen rovers."

Mr. Kipling is said to have expressed the sentiment of "Ends of the Earth" in his verse:

There's a Legion that never was "lied,"  
That carries no colors or crest,  
But in its thousands detaches  
And breaks the road for the rest.

We preach in advance of the Army,  
We skirmish ahead of the Church,  
With never a gunboat to help us,  
We're scuppered and left in the lurch.

The Ends of the Earth were our portion,  
The ocean at large was our share,  
There was never a skirmish to windward  
Of our Leadership Legion.

Since its organization in 1903 this lodge without dues, fees or assessments has held an annual meeting and dinner in New York.

In addition to her activity on the committee, Mrs. Sabin headed the New York Republican women in the Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover political campaigns, was vice-chairman of the committee to elect James W. Wadsworth, Senator in 1920 and 1926 and is a leader in party affairs in Southampton, Suffolk County, where she lives.

NEW YORK—"Ends of the Earth"—an association of trail blazers who seek beyond the beaten paths new fields in art, exploration and natural science, whose pursuits lead many of them into realms of the unexplored, whose common speech is the language of the great out-of-doors, and whose favorite title is "Gentleman Rover Abroad"—has just elected to membership Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Furlong, explorer, author and lecturer, at the annual meeting here.

With Rudyard Kipling as chairman of its honorary council, Furlong, Bigelow, chairman of its working committee, and membership limited to 350 "good fellows with no axes to grind, who speak the language," the organization is remarkable for the numbers of its members who have achieved fame in far places, both mental and geographical.

"Ends of the Earth" has no clubhouse nor permanent gathering place, for its lodge convenes "wherever the four ways meet, the North-and-South and East-and-West trails." Thus its members consider

"... neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor Birth."

When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth.

Colonel Furlong, among other achievements, was the first American to explore in Tripoli, the first American to cross through the heart of Tierra-del-Fuego, and besides participating in a number of scientific expeditions, he was a member of the Plenary Commission on the Tacna-Arica Arbitration.

His name will be added to a roster which contains such names as Roy Chapman Andrews, Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, Daniel Carter Beard, Maj.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Rear Admiral W. M. Ellerton, R. N., Sir Robert Falconer, Herbert Adams Gibbons, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, Admiral Sir Charles F. Hotham, A. Lawrence Lowell, Gen. John J. Pershing, Gifford Pinchot, Dr. Morton Prince, Ernest Thompson Seton, Wallace Thompson, Caspar Whitney, and a long list of other "gentlemen rovers."

Mr. Kipling is said to have expressed the sentiment of "Ends of the Earth" in his verse:

## WORLD ROAMER JOINS BAND OF TRAIL BLAZERS

Lieut.-Col. Furlong, Who Penetrated Dim Corners, to Undertake New Paths

NEW YORK—"Ends of the Earth"—an association of trail blazers who seek beyond the beaten paths new fields in art, exploration and natural science, whose pursuits lead many of them into realms of the unexplored, whose common speech is the language of the great out-of-doors, and whose favorite title is "Gentleman Rover Abroad"—has just elected to membership Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Furlong, explorer, author and lecturer, at the annual meeting here.

With Rudyard Kipling as chairman of its honorary council, Furlong, Bigelow, chairman of its working committee, and membership limited to 350 "good fellows with no axes to grind, who speak the language," the organization is remarkable for the numbers of its members who have achieved fame in far places, both mental and geographical.

"Ends of the Earth" has no clubhouse nor permanent gathering place, for its lodge convenes "wherever the four ways meet, the North-and-South and East-and-West trails." Thus its members consider

"... neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor Birth."

When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth.

Colonel Furlong, among other achievements, was the first American to explore in Tripoli, the first American to cross through the heart of Tierra-del-Fuego, and besides participating in a number of scientific expeditions, he was a member of the Plenary Commission on the Tacna-Arica Arbitration.

His name will be added to a roster which contains such names as Roy Chapman Andrews, Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, Daniel Carter Beard, Maj.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Rear Admiral W. M. Ellerton, R. N., Sir Robert Falconer, Herbert Adams Gibbons, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, Admiral Sir Charles F. Hotham, A. Lawrence Lowell, Gen. John J. Pershing, Gifford Pinchot, Dr. Morton Prince, Ernest Thompson Seton, Wallace Thompson, Caspar Whitney, and a long list of other "gentlemen rovers."

Mr. Kipling is said to have expressed the sentiment of "Ends of the Earth" in his verse:

There's a Legion that never was "lied,"  
That carries no colors or crest,  
But in its thousands detaches  
And breaks the road for the rest.

We preach in advance of the Army,  
We skirmish ahead of the Church,  
With never a gunboat to help us,  
We're scuppered and left in the lurch.

The Ends of the Earth were our portion,  
The ocean at large was our share,  
There was never a skirmish to windward  
Of our Leadership Legion.

Since its organization in 1903 this lodge without dues, fees or assessments has held an annual meeting and dinner in New York.

In addition to her activity on the committee, Mrs. Sabin headed the New York Republican women in the Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover political campaigns, was vice-chairman of the committee to elect James W. Wadsworth, Senator in 1920 and 1926 and is a leader in party affairs in Southampton, Suffolk County, where she lives.

NEW YORK—"Ends of the Earth"—an association of trail blazers who seek beyond the beaten paths new fields in art, exploration and natural science, whose pursuits lead many of them into realms of the unexplored, whose common speech is the language of the great out-of-doors, and whose favorite title is "Gentleman Rover Abroad"—has just elected to membership Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Furlong, explorer, author and lecturer, at the annual meeting here.

With Rudyard Kipling as chairman of its honorary council, Furlong, Bigelow, chairman of its working committee, and membership limited to 350 "good fellows with no axes to grind, who speak the language," the organization is remarkable for the numbers of its members who have achieved fame in far places, both mental and geographical.

"Ends of the Earth" has no clubhouse nor permanent gathering place, for its lodge convenes "wherever the four ways meet, the North-and-South and East-and-West trails." Thus its members consider

"... neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor Birth."

When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth.

Colonel Furlong, among other achievements, was the first American to explore in Tripoli, the first American to cross through the heart of Tierra-del-Fuego, and besides participating in a number of scientific expeditions, he was a member of the Plenary Commission on the Tacna-Arica Arbitration.

His name will be added to a roster which contains such names as Roy Chapman Andrews, Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, Daniel Carter Beard, Maj.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Rear Admiral W. M. Ellerton, R. N., Sir Robert Falconer, Herbert Adams Gibbons, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, Admiral Sir Charles F. Hotham, A. Lawrence Lowell, Gen. John J. Pershing, Gifford Pinchot, Dr. Morton Prince, Ernest Thompson Seton, Wallace Thompson, Caspar Whitney, and a long list of other "gentlemen rovers."

Mr. Kipling is said to have expressed the sentiment of "Ends of the Earth" in his verse:

There's a Legion that never was "lied,"  
That carries no colors or crest,  
But in its thousands detaches  
And breaks the road for the rest.

We preach in advance of the Army,  
We skirmish ahead of the Church,  
With never a gunboat to help us,  
We're scuppered and left in the lurch.

The Ends of the Earth were our portion,  
The ocean at large was our share,  
There was never a skirmish to windward  
Of our Leadership Legion.

Since its organization in 1903 this lodge without dues, fees or assessments has held an annual meeting and dinner in New York.

In addition to her activity on the committee, Mrs. Sabin headed the New York Republican women in the Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover political campaigns, was vice-chairman of the committee to elect James W. Wadsworth, Senator in 1920 and 1926 and is a leader in party affairs in Southampton, Suffolk County, where she lives.

NEW YORK—"Ends of the Earth"—an association of trail blazers who seek beyond the beaten paths new fields in art, exploration and natural science, whose pursuits lead many of them into realms of the unexplored, whose common speech is the language of the great out-of-doors, and whose favorite title is "Gentleman Rover Abroad"—has just elected to membership Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Furlong, explorer, author and lecturer, at the annual meeting here.

With Rudyard Kipling as chairman of its honorary council, Furlong, Bigelow, chairman of its working committee, and membership limited to 350 "good fellows with no axes to grind, who speak the language," the organization is remarkable for the numbers of its members who have achieved fame in far places, both mental and geographical.

"Ends of the Earth" has no clubhouse nor permanent gathering place, for its lodge convenes "wherever the four ways meet, the North-and-South and East-and-West trails." Thus its members consider

"... neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor Birth."

When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth.

Colonel Furlong, among other achievements, was the first American to explore in Tripoli, the first American to cross through the heart of Tierra-del-Fuego, and besides participating in a number of scientific expeditions, he was a member of the Plenary Commission on the Tacna-Arica Arbitration.

His name will be added to a roster which contains such names as Roy Chapman Andrews, Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, Daniel Carter Beard, Maj.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Rear Admiral W. M. Ellerton, R. N., Sir Robert Falconer, Herbert Adams Gibbons, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, Admiral Sir Charles F. Hotham, A. Lawrence Lowell, Gen. John J. Pershing, Gifford Pinchot, Dr. Morton Prince, Ernest Thompson Seton, Wallace Thompson, Caspar Whitney, and a long list of other "gentlemen rovers."

Mr. Kipling is said to have expressed the sentiment of "Ends of the Earth" in his verse:

There's a Legion that never was "lied,"  
That carries no colors or crest,  
But in its thousands detaches  
And breaks the road for the rest.

We preach in advance of the Army,  
We skirmish ahead of the Church,  
With never a gunboat to help us,  
We're scuppered and left in the lurch.

The Ends of the Earth were our portion,  
The ocean at large was our share,  
There was never a skirmish to windward  
Of our Leadership Legion.

Since its organization in 1903 this lodge without dues, fees or assessments has held an annual meeting and dinner in New York.

In addition to her activity on the committee, Mrs. Sabin headed the New York Republican women in the Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover political campaigns, was vice-chairman of the committee to elect James W. Wadsworth, Senator in 1920 and 1926 and is a leader in party affairs in Southampton, Suffolk County, where she lives.

NEW YORK—"Ends of the Earth"—an association of trail blazers who seek beyond the beaten paths new fields in art, exploration and natural science, whose pursuits lead many of them into realms of the unexplored, whose common speech is the language of the great out-of-doors, and whose favorite title is "Gentleman Rover Abroad"—has just elected to membership Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Furlong, explorer, author and lecturer, at the annual meeting here.

With Rudyard Kipling as chairman of its honorary council, Furlong, Bigelow, chairman of its working committee, and membership limited to 350 "good fellows with no axes to grind, who speak the language," the organization is remarkable for the numbers of its members who have achieved fame in far places, both mental and geographical.

"Ends of the Earth" has no clubhouse nor permanent gathering place, for its lodge convenes "wherever the four ways meet, the North-and-South and East-and-West trails." Thus its members consider

"... neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor Birth."

When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth.

Colonel Furlong, among other achievements, was the first American to explore in Tripoli, the first American to cross through the heart of Tierra-del-Fuego, and besides participating in a number of scientific expeditions, he was a member of the Plenary Commission on the Tacna-Arica Arbitration.

His name will be added to a roster which contains such names as Roy Chapman Andrews, Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, Daniel Carter Beard, Maj.-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Rear Admiral W. M. Ellerton, R. N., Sir Robert Falconer, Herbert Adams Gibbons, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, Admiral Sir Charles F. Hotham, A. Lawrence Lowell, Gen. John J. Pershing, Gifford Pinchot, Dr. Morton Prince, Ernest Thompson Seton, Wallace Thompson, Caspar Whitney, and a long list of other "gentlemen rovers."

Mr. Kipling is said to have expressed the sentiment of "Ends of the Earth" in his verse:

There's a Legion that never was "lied,"  
That carries no colors or crest,  
But in its thousands detaches  
And breaks the road for the rest.

We preach in advance of the Army,  
We skirmish ahead of the Church,  
With never a gunboat to help us,  
We're scuppered and left in the lurch.

The Ends of the Earth were our portion,  
The ocean at large was our share,  
There was never a skirmish to windward  
Of our Leadership Legion.

Since its organization in 1903 this lodge without dues, fees or assessments has held an annual meeting and dinner in New York.

In addition to her activity on the committee, Mrs. Sabin headed the New York Republican women in the Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover political campaigns, was vice-chairman of the committee to elect James W. Wadsworth, Senator in 1920 and 1926 and is a leader in party affairs in Southampton, Suffolk County, where she lives.

NEW YORK—"Ends of the Earth"—an association of trail blazers who seek beyond the beaten paths new fields in art, exploration and natural science, whose pursuits lead many of them into realms of the unexplored, whose common speech is the language of the great out-of-doors, and whose favorite title is "Gentleman Rover Abroad"—has just elected to membership Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Furlong, explorer, author and lecturer, at the annual meeting here.

With Rudyard Kipling as chairman of its honorary council, Furlong, Bigelow, chairman of its working committee, and membership limited to 350 "good fellows with no axes to grind, who speak the language," the organization is remarkable for the numbers of its members who have achieved fame in far places, both mental and geographical.

"Ends of the Earth" has no clubhouse nor permanent gathering place, for its lodge convenes "wherever the four ways meet, the North-and-South and East-and-West trails." Thus its members consider

"... neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor Birth."



## HUNGARY SEEKS MEANS TO STOP TRADE LOSSES

New Foreign Markets Held Necessary to Insure Financial Stability

By C. D. BOOTH

**BUDAPEST**—Active propaganda for economy and for stimulation of interest in home-made products is being organized by banking and industrial interests of Hungary. In order to remedy the present insecure financial condition of the country. At the same time, with the active aid of the United States Department of Commerce, an American-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce is being formed to promote the sale of Hungarian products in American markets. Attempts are also being made to market poultry and game in England and France, and a general movement for finding new trade outlets is under way.

Statistics recently published by the Ministry of Finance show that the adverse trade balance for 1928 amounted to some 366,400,000 pengos (\$64,000,000), which is an increase of \$3,500,000 in the wrong direction over the balance of 1927. Some attribute Hungary's predicament to the deprivation of her former provinces by the Treaty of Trianon, which robbed her of nearly all the raw material necessary for the development of her industrial life. And no remedy is seen by these observers except that of the restoration of Hungary's lost provinces.

Others are seeking some means whereby the resources left to the state may be used to the best advantage. In this attitude they are encouraged by the Government, which has created recently a special Ministry of Economic Affairs, with the object of bringing about co-operation of all government departments and commercial bodies concerned with the fostering of export trade.

Commercial treaties have already been concluded between Hungary and all the countries to which she is likely to export her products. Numerous treaties embodying "most favored nation clauses" have been signed. Strange to say, none of these treaties have resulted in an increase of Hungarian export to the countries with which they were concluded. This fact is alleged here to be due to the part of delinquent fraudsters of the "most-favored-nation" idea by Germany, Austria, Poland, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, the three largest consumers of Hungarian flour, have established within the past two years high tariffs for the protection of their new

milling industry. Moreover, the capture of Hungarian markets for flour, lard, bacon and sugar by American, Canadian and French producers, with more efficient methods of manufacture and sale, has added to the uphill work to be done before the budget is balanced.

Scarcity of capital has caused an increase in the import of foreign goods, and of stagnation in the export trade. Local manufacturers being unable to grant long credits, the distributors resort to exporters abroad. At the same time, raw materials, as opposed to manufactured articles, are being imported in greater quantities.

In the final analysis the coming of prosperity to Hungary depends upon the improvement of her political relations with the neighboring states and this improvement can scarcely take place while the Hungarian Government encourages in the succession states, an attitude of chauvinistic irredentism.

## British Continue Forestry Activity by Larger Vote

\$5,500,000 to Be Asked For Spread Over a Period of Five Years

**LONDON**—A sum of £5,500,000 is to be asked for from Parliament for the Forestry Commission, to be spread over a period of 10 years. This is £2,000,000 more than has been spent in the 10-year period now ending. In addition to this, the commission will draw a revenue of £1,400,000 from its forest products, as compared with £775,000. With these increased amounts, the Forestry Commissioners expect to plant up 225,000 acres of new land, to spend £1,000,000 on forest workers' holdings, and to have sufficient in hand to make grants for planting private lands and for research.

The commission has planted 124,000 acres since the war and to these must be added 65,000 acres planted by local authorities and private individuals. Forest workers' holdings to the number of 537 have been completed and a further 267 are in progress.

J. Sanger of the Forestry Commission recently drew attention to the necessity of finding timber substitutes. In a lecture at Liverpool, he said that British timber purchases cost £26,000,000 a year and that export to delinquent fraudsters of the "most-favored-nation" idea by Germany, Austria, Poland, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, the three largest consumers of Hungarian flour, have established within the past two years high tariffs for the protection of their new

## Likely Pattern of Hoover Régime Traced in Display at Library

Steps He Took as Food Administrator in Putting Every Citizen to Work Forecast Program to Be Adopted in Reconstructing Government

An interesting and illuminating forecast of the pattern into which President Hoover's administration is certain to fall is to be found in an exhibit, current at the Boston Public Library, of items illustrative of successive steps in the United States Food Administration which he planned and carried through to successful termination during the World War.

Posters, pictures and pamphlets from the Food Administration archives and many other items never before publicly shown are eloquent of the manner in which the now President Hoover attacks a problem before him. They illustrate the three steps characteristic of him; the statement of what he believes to be the solution and the getting to work.

In 1917 President Hoover wrote

## RESTAURANTS

### NEW YORK CITY

#### THREE ATTRACTIVE TEA ROOMS

The Vanity Fair, 4 West 40th St.  
The Vanity Fair, 3 East 38th St.  
The Colony, 379 Fifth Ave.  
Dinner at 4 West 40th St.—\$1.25  
5:30 to 8 Closed Sundays

### BOSTON

#### THE NEW STAGE DOOR

76 CARVER STREET  
Telephone CAPitol 5922  
Lunch—11:30 to 2—40c to 75c  
Dinner—1:30 to 8—1.00, 1.25, 1.50  
Tea from 4 to 5

### THE SAMOVAR

88 WARREN ST., OFF STUART  
Russian and American Food  
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner  
Open Daily—Sundays and Holidays 11:30 to 9:30  
BRIDGE PARTIES CAPitol 938

### BOSTON

#### Seilers

200 Boylston St.  
Opp. Public Garden  
DELICIOUS FOOD  
Moderate Prices  
LUNCHEON—TEA  
SEILERS' FAMOUS DINNER \$1.50  
5:30 to 8 to 9  
Also a La Carte Service  
H. J. SEILER CO. Caterers Since 1873

### BOSTON

#### "De Piccadilly"

A Restaurant of Refinement  
1124 BOYLSTON STREET  
BOSTON  
Its cheerful atmosphere and dependable service will appeal to those of taste and refinement.  
Club Luncheon 50c  
Table d'Hôte Dinner 75c and 85c  
Sunday Dinner \$1.00 and \$1.25  
Special Sunday Lunch 75c  
Also a La Carte

"Our problem is to feed our Allies this winter by sending them as much food as we can of the most concentrated nutritive value in the least shipping space. Our solution is to eat less of these foods ourselves and more of other foods which we have in abundance, and to waste less of all foods all along the line."

#### Entire Nation Organized

Immediately following this statement the wholesalers, the retailers and the consumer were organized to make the solution possible; the producers were already called into line by the Department of Agriculture. The large food industry has its official representative with its staff in Washington, and along the corridors of the Food Administration building signs beside office doors read "Dairy Products," "Canned Foods," "Poultry and Eggs," "Grain Co-operation," "Wheat," "Perishables," "Sugar," "Co-ordination of Purchases," and so on.

The heads of these divisions prepared statements and outlined programs of operation which the educational division, through its press section sent out in printed form to the official representatives of the Food Administration in various states and, in turn, these representatives presented them to the United States with additions appropriate to the individual locality.

#### Every Citizen Had Part

The collection is of the utmost importance and interest as an historical record of country-wide organization in which President Hoover encouraged every patriotic citizen to have a part. He simplified the machinery of an operation which assumed vast proportions before it was concluded and injected into it elements of human values which made its aim and conclusion a matter of the highest practical idealism.

The exhibit, which has attracted great attention since it was placed in the exhibit room on the third floor of the library, will remain on view for a time, it will remain in the custody of the Supervisor of Branches of the Library who is at the major task of organizing and cataloging it for permanent maintenance.

It is especially suitable that it should be publicly shown for the first time in the Boston Public Library inasmuch as Mr. Hoover relied greatly upon libraries as agencies for the dissemination of the important matter contained in his bulletins concerning the Food Administration.

## THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)  
1. In an English court the judge dominates the trial, while in America the judge is hedged about with regulations and statutes.  
2. Notorious variety.  
3. "Cross-the-Stream Harry."  
4. From the Latin, meaning "dear" and "rubber."  
5. By making rubber out of weeds.

## Amid Sylvan Surroundings



Reprinted from Highland Park News-Herald  
Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, Los Angeles.

world, said Mr. Sanger, regard the question of softwood supplies with anxiety and the Imperial Economic Committee on Timber had urged the need of systematic investigation of the rate at which the world's forest resources were being depleted. Some of the lighter kinds of hardwoods, it had been found, could be seasoned so as to be similar in color and working properties to the recognized softwoods. Such timber was present in Nigerian forests and if the demand was present there was possible a great future for many kinds of empire woods which at present were not on the market.

## Forest of Dean Elects Verderer

Ancient Custom, Which Dates From King Canute's Reign, Still Lingers

**BIRMINGHAM, Eng.**—Certain customs of the time when it was the prerogative of the King of England to preserve for himself any tract of land he liked by calling it a forest, still remain in some parts of the country. An example was the election at the shire hall of Gloucester recently of a new verderer of the Forest of Dean, Sir Charles Fortescue Bricklade of Newland, Coleford, in succession to the late Sir Francis Crawley-Bovey.

In former times the election of verderer was accompanied by much picturesque ceremony. It is now shorn of most of its glamour, but is still done with formality in the presence of freeholders of the county, and the writ of the King is read authorizing the election of the verderer. Verderers were first appointed in 1016 by King Canute.

Verderer's courts were held up till quite modern times, and visitors to the Forest of Dean Speech House, near Coleford, one of the most interesting antiquities in the district, may see the bench from which they dispensed judgment.

## Three Wellesley Degrees Awarded

**WELLESLEY, Mass.**—Three academic awards have been made recently by the Academic Council of Wellesley College. The Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship has been awarded to Deborah May Hickey of Houston, Texas. The fellowship, amounting to \$1600, will enable her to continue her study of mathematics in Germany.

The Fanny Bullock Workman scholarship has been awarded to Miss Margaret Davidson of Washington, who plans to continue her studies at Cornell University.

Miss Ruth Elvira Clark, associate professor of French, is the recipient of a fellowship given by Mrs. Frederick G. Atkinson, of Minneapolis, and the wife of the King is read authorizing the election of the verderer.

Miss Dorothy W. Dennis, also of the French department, was recently honored by the French Republic when she was named Officer d'Académie by the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. This honor comes in recognition of Miss Dennis' work as assistant director of the University of Delaware Foreign Study Group in 1927-8.

## ASTRONOMY IN SOUTH AFRICA

**BARKLY WEST, S. A.**—The Grey University College at Bloemfontein, the chief town in the Orange Free State, has instituted a course leading to a degree in astronomy, the first in the Union. Prof. Jan Parakevopoulos of the Harvard Observatory and M. E. Jessup of the University of Michigan will conduct the course free.

## Leighton, Mitchell Co.

### BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Inquire for Owner's Budget Plan  
99 Chauncy Street, Boston  
Tel. Hancock 3790-3791

### 99 Chauncy Street, Boston

Tel. Hancock 3790-3791

### Hidden Treasure

If you have jewels which are no longer serviceable why not turn them into cash? Bring them to us for appraisal. Jewels, diamonds, pearls, precious stones, articles of gold, silver and platinum accepted.

### William A. Thompson Co.

Established 1882  
125 Tremont Street, Boston  
Opp. Park St. Church, Liberty 9472

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATED

Los Angeles Edifice Follows Italian Renaissance Style

**LOS ANGELES, Calif.**—Dedication of the edifice of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, located at 5206 Pasadena Avenue, Highland Park, was reported by the Highland Park News-Herald, in part, as follows: "Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, was organized in May, 1909, and held its first service in Symphony Hall, on Hill Street, in June of the same year.

"In 1914, the church moved to Highland Park, where services were held in the Ebell clubhouse until the beautiful building on Pasadena Avenue and Avenue 52 was ready for occupancy. Its auditorium has a seating capacity of 822 and the Sunday school room, directly beneath, corresponds to it in size.

"Although opened for services four years ago, the dedication service, as is the custom among Christian Scientists, was postponed until the property was free from debt.

"This edifice, designed and built by the firm of Meyer & Holler, in a pleasing adaptation of the Italian Renaissance style, and in its setting of well-chosen shrubbery and neatly kept lawns, forms one of the most attractive spots in Highland Park."

## Coolidge Enjoys Rest and Privacy

Comes Out of Seclusion Only to Pose for Motion Picture Men

**NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (AP)**—Calvin Coolidge on Friday enjoyed for the first time since his retirement from the White House, the leisure that is the privilege of those in private life. He remained away from his law office which he has visited daily since his return here.

The only interruption in his day of near seclusion was a request that he pose for motion camera men. To this he acceded and with Mrs. Coolidge, he posed on the back porch of his modest apartment. He declined, however, to speak for the movie camera.

Unlike her husband, Mrs. Coolidge had much to do about town. Twice she ventured forth to the business district where she purchased household necessities. Mrs. Coolidge also visited her mother, Mrs. Lemira B. Goodhue.

## DANISH CO-OPERATORS HAVE BIG TURNOVERS

**COPENHAGEN**—According to statistics now available the turnover of Denmark's co-operative societies shows an increase from \$400,000,000 in 1927 to \$450,000,000 for 1928. The greater portion of the business done

## SALE of Beautiful Colonial Reproductions

at Savings of 20% to 40%  
Now in Progress at  
Fenway Furniture Shoppe  
1024 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON  
Opp. Mass. Subway Sta. B. B. 2511

## Time to Re-Upholster

CONSULT A SPECIALIST  
Our buying capacity and our superior workmanship enable us to be beyond competition in price. All work guaranteed. Will go anywhere with samples. We do high grade upholstery.  
Draperies and Mattress Work. We do all kinds of refinishing on furniture.  
H. OSCAR 124 Brookline Street  
INTERIOR DECORATOR  
Formerly with Palm Furniture Co.

## Warren Institution for Savings

Established 1829  
3 PARK ST.  
Opp. the Common  
BOSTON  
Next Interest Day March 11  
Money is but the means to an end. Save for what money will accomplish, not for the money itself.  
Deposits . . . . . Over \$25,084,380  
Surplus . . . . . Over \$2,170,039  
Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2 %

## "Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

## Penn. The Florist

### Rug Cleaning and Oriental Repairing

Intelligent Service—Reliability  
Adams & Swett  
Roxbury, Mass.  
Rug Cleaners for 73 Years  
Highland 4100-4101-4102

## Brookline Men's Clothes

Now Showing New Importations for Spring and Summer  
JOURNAL BUILDING  
262 WASHINGTON ST., COR. WATER  
BOSTON

## Hidden Treasure

If you have jewels which are no longer serviceable why not turn them into cash? Bring them to us for appraisal. Jewels, diamonds, pearls, precious stones, articles of gold, silver and platinum accepted.

## William A. Thompson Co.

Established 1882  
125 Tremont Street, Boston  
Opp. Park St. Church, Liberty 9472

is by dairies, butter export societies, bacon factories and egg export societies.

The consumptive co-operative societies appear to be stationary as regards the amount of turnover, but the actual business done has been larger owing to lower prices for several commodities. The agricultural co-operative buying societies, especially those dealing with feeding stuff, show an increase from \$25,000,000 in 1927 to \$40,000,000 in 1928.

## Portugal Enters on Campaign of General Reform

President of Cabinet Will Endeavor to Obtain Service With Economy

**LISBON**—A general reform of government departments is contemplated by the president of the Portuguese Cabinet, Col. Vicente de Freitas. In a recent interview, the Minister said that the essence of the scheme was to avoid the duplication of services, and above all, to obtain the maximum of economy.

Speaking of the censorship exercised on the daily press, the president of the Cabinet declared that he respected the exercise of journalism as a necessary factor of information and of direction to the nation; but often it has a contrary and misleading influence on the public spirit as had been the case when press censorship became a necessity and the censor has a difficult task. He further explained that the Government has decided to henceforth conduct all charitable institutions on decentralizing lines, in order to avoid, among other facts, the scandalous appointment of useless and unnecessary officials, in general as a reward for secret political services.

Colonel de Freitas added that the new administrative code now being organized was entirely based on the theory of decentralization and should prove a triumph to the government of the dictatorship. "When I assumed office a year ago, I found the government passing many of their nights in the military barracks and living in a constant state of unrest. Taking upon my shoulders the burden of restoring and maintaining discipline and the above first step was to reorganize the Information Police Corporation (political police) and since then my colleagues have been able to sleep restfully in their homes and attend to their work in peace."

Awards in other competitions were made as follows:  
National campaign for a specific product (\$2000)—Ford Motor Company, Detroit, for the advertising of both the Ford Motor Car and the general subject of aviation.

Local campaign for a specific product or merchandise (\$2000)—Batten, Burton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., New York, for the campaign of Lewis & Conger, prepared by Dorothy Greig and George McAndrew.

General or institutional campaign (\$2000)—Calkins and Holden, New York, for the campaign of McCall's, a magazine for women.

Campaign of industrial products (\$2000)—Vacuum Oil Company and the Blackman Company, both of New York, for the campaign of Vacuum Oil.

Advertisement distinguished for its effective use of text (\$1000)—Frank Irving Fletcher, New York, for an advertisement of Atlantic City, one of a group of equal excellence, titled: "Sh! He's Asleep!"

For Effective Display  
Advertisement distinguished for its effective use of illustration (\$1000)—Marcus & Co., New York, with recog-

WARSAW.—The decree issued in 1928 by the President of the Polish Republic concerning the protection of animals and birds has now come into force.

Persons who do not adhere to the laws will be punished by fine of up to 2000 zlotys or imprisonment up to six weeks, or the combined punishment. The same punishment is applied to the owner of an animal who is a party to the crime. Exceptional cruelty may be punished by a year's imprisonment.

A person guilty of performing experiments in a manner contrary to Article 3 or to the regulations issued on its basis is punishable by the amount of 1000 zlotys. The Minister of the Interior may authorize single societies whose aim is the protection of animals to co-operate with the central official organs in disclosing anyone who breaks the above regulations. Extremely helpful in the carrying out of these laws is the Polish League of the Friends of Animals.

## IVY CORSETS

Give adequate support plus the smart lines so necessary for fashion.  
Corsets—Bandeaux  
Underwear—Hosiery  
378 Boylston Street, BOSTON

## WATCH REPAIRING

REASONABLE PRICES  
HIGH GRADE  
CLOCK REPAIRING  
ARTHUR W. FITZ  
31 WINTHROP ST., BOSTON, MASS.

## Warren Institution for Savings

Established 1829  
3 PARK ST.  
Opp. the Common  
BOSTON  
Next Interest Day March 11  
Money is but the means to an end. Save for what money will accomplish, not for the money itself.  
Deposits . . . . . Over \$25,084,380  
Surplus . . . . . Over \$2,170,039  
Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2 %

## REAGAN, KIPPE

162 TREMONT ST. BOSTON

## Rug Cleaning and Oriental Repairing

Intelligent Service—Reliability  
Adams & Swett  
Roxbury, Mass.  
Rug Cleaners for 73 Years  
Highland 4100-4101-4102

## Warren Institution for Savings

Established 1829  
3 PARK ST.  
Opp. the Common  
BOSTON  
Next Interest Day March 11  
Money is but the means to an end. Save for what money will accomplish, not for the money itself.  
Deposits . . . . . Over \$25,084,380  
Surplus . . . . . Over \$2,170,039  
Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2 %

## REAGAN, KIPPE

162 TREMONT ST. BOSTON

## Rug Cleaning and Oriental Repairing

Intelligent Service—Reliability  
Adams & Swett  
Roxbury, Mass.  
Rug Cleaners for 73 Years  
Highland 4100-4101-4102

## REAGAN, KIPPE

162 TREMONT ST. BOSTON

## Rug Cleaning and Oriental Repairing

Intelligent Service—Reliability  
Adams & Swett  
Roxbury, Mass.  
Rug Cleaners for 73 Years  
Highland 4100-4101-4102

## REAGAN, KIPPE

162 TREMONT ST. BOSTON

## Rug Cleaning and Oriental Repairing

Intelligent Service—Reliability  
Adams & Swett  
Roxbury, Mass.  
Rug Cleaners for 73 Years  
Highland 4100-4101-4102

## REAGAN, KIPPE

162 TREMONT ST. BOSTON

## Rene Clarke Wins Gold Medal in Harvard Advertising Awards

Honor Granted for Raising Standards of Profession and Training Young Artists—Prizes Totaling \$12,000 Given in Various Contests

For distinguished contemporary services to advertising, René Clarke, art director of Calkins & Holden, New York, has just been honored with the gold medal of the Harvard Advertising Awards, founded by Edward W. Bok in 1923, and administered by the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

The 1928 awards were announced at a dinner in honor of the winners at the Faculty Club of the school attended by the faculty and more than 100 guests prominent in the advertising profession. Mr. Clarke was chosen to receive the major award because of his efforts in raising the standards of advertising, through his work as an artist and art director and in the training of young artists in the profession.

The presentation of the awards was made by Dr. M. T. Copeland, professor of marketing, and chairman of the jury of awards, who explained that it was the hope of the administrators of the Bok prizes that by focusing public attention upon meritorious work in the planning and execution of advertising, higher standards of effort might be brought about. He pointed out that, with this view, the jury in making its selections had not been influenced by the financial returns consequent to any particular advertising effort, but by work which seemed the most likely to raise the general standards of advertising.

Awards in other competitions were made as follows:  
National campaign for a specific product (\$2000)—Ford Motor Company, Detroit, for the advertising of both the Ford Motor Car and the general subject of aviation.

Local campaign for a specific product or merchandise (\$2000)—Batten, Burton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., New York, for the campaign of Lewis & Conger, prepared by Dorothy Greig and George McAndrew.

General or institutional campaign (\$2000)—Calkins and Holden, New York, for the campaign of McCall's, a magazine for women.

Campaign of industrial products (\$2000)—Vacuum Oil Company and the Blackman Company, both of New York, for the campaign of Vacuum Oil.

Advertisement distinguished for its effective use of text (\$1000)—Frank Irving Fletcher, New York, for an advertisement of Atlantic City, one of a group of equal excellence, titled: "Sh! He's Asleep!"

For Effective Display  
Advertisement distinguished for its effective use of illustration (\$1000)—Marcus & Co., New York, with recog-

WARSAW.—The decree issued in 1928 by the President of the Polish Republic concerning the protection of animals and birds has now come into force.

Persons who do not adhere to the laws will be punished by fine of up to 2000 zlotys or imprisonment up to six weeks, or the combined punishment. The same punishment is applied to the owner of an animal who is a party to the crime. Exceptional cruelty may be punished by a year's imprisonment.

A person guilty of performing experiments in a manner contrary to Article 3 or to the regulations issued on its basis is punishable by the amount of 1000 zlotys. The Minister of the Interior may authorize single societies whose aim is the protection of animals to co-operate with the central official organs in disclosing anyone who breaks the above regulations. Extremely helpful in the carrying out of these laws is the Polish League of the Friends of Animals.

## IVY CORSETS

Give adequate support plus the smart lines so necessary for fashion.  
Corsets—Bandeaux  
Underwear—Hosiery  
378 Boylston Street, BOSTON

## WOMEN FOUND TO HAVE HIGH AIM IN POLITICS

Shown to Place Desire for Clean Government Above Mere Party Demands

NEW YORK—The zeal and ability in government affairs of the women members of the Seventy-first Congress was emphasized in addresses by six of these women at a luncheon just given in their honor by the League for Political Education at the Astor Hotel. Two of the new members—Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick (R.) of Illinois, and Mrs. Pearl Oldfield (D.) of Arkansas—were unable to be present.

Mrs. Mary Teresa Norton (D.) of New Jersey, Mrs. Florence P. Kahn (R.) of California, Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R.) of Massachusetts, Mrs. Katherine Langley (R.) of Kentucky, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen (D.) of Florida and Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt (R.) of New York, each made a short address.

Women's interest in politics is due to their desire for good government rather than to any urge for furthering partisan issues, the speakers declared.

They paid tribute to the pioneer women who "with no thought of achievement in their day, refused to compromise," and worked unselfishly to establish women's place in politics and government, and emphasized that women who enter public affairs must be "competent to serve and must not ask for quarter."

Characterizing democracy as "an enthusiasm for humanity and a great faith in man," Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, declared that woman's progress in the political arena marked the natural progression of the democratic ideas on which the United States Government was founded.

Mrs. Rogers cited the women's vote at the last election as proof that "the women of the country have taken up their burden of political responsibility and are playing their part not from any partisan viewpoint, but from the standpoint of good government."

Woman's interest in politics and government has produced her recognition that the welfare of her family was affected by issues which originated far beyond the limits of her home, Mrs. Owen declared in an address which recalled her father's gift for vivid presentation of his subject.

She characterized the move for world peace as one of the most encouraging signs of the times, and declared that "while most of us agree that we need battleships to protect our nation, there are yet other ships which should not be overlooked in planning for our country's welfare—one is citizenship, and the other is statesmanship."

The day when women will sit in the United States Senate and in the Cabinet was envisaged by Mrs. Norton.

"Further than this, I shall not attempt to penetrate," she added, "though, probably, in the next generation greater achievements may crown the work begun more than a century ago."

She declared that political work provides wide opportunities for humane and welfare achievements and urged that women should do their part and "carry on" in a work that is "of the greatest importance to their country."

## Mayor of St. Louis Is Renominated

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Mayor Victor J. Miller, Republican, and Lawrence McDaniel, Democrat, are nominees for Mayor of St. Louis for the runoff election April 2.

Complete unofficial returns from the primary showed that on March 8 Mr. Miller, seeking his second term, blasted the hopes of Henry W. Kiel, erstwhile "perpetual Mayor" for a comeback, by winning renomination with a majority of 12,900 votes. The vote was: Miller 91,875, Kiel 77,975.

Mr. McDaniel, a former circuit attorney, received 11,484 of the total Democratic vote of 18,338 cast for three candidates. The vote: McDaniel 11,484; former Federal Judge Henry S. Priest 3151; Dr. John H. Simon 3681.

The total vote of 188,166 was the heaviest municipal primary vote in years.

## GOVERNMENT'S WORK PICTURED TO PEOPLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MEXICO CITY—An exposition of works that were accomplished during the administration of former President Calles has just been held

## When in Paris

You are invited to call at the Paris Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Avenue de l'Opera, for any information you may desire.

## A Tailor for Americans in Paris

Business men and students from every state in the Union make up eighty per cent of my clientele. "British woollens, fair prices and a policy of 'satisfy the customer at all costs' have built up this business."

**Auld Reekie**  
Scotch Tailor  
10 Rue des Capucines, 2 Rue de Valenciennes  
just off the Rue de la Paix

at the National Theater here under the auspices of the National Institute of Geography. Its purpose is expressed in the slogan: "In order to have love for one country it is necessary to know it."

The show was designed to give all citizens ready information as to how public funds were spent, and all that is being done to establish stable government in Mexico. By means of luminous charts, sketches, plans and diagrams—universal language, in fact—irrigation works, roads, agricultural and local schools, banks, civil and military aviation, charitable work and power projects that were undertaken or completed during the Calles régime were shown to the people.

## Federal Action on Timber Issue Urged in West

(Continued from Page 1)

session next December, during it up so as to win the largest possible support in the West.

The forestry committee of the Ashland Chamber of Commerce in a petition to the senators and representatives from that State complains of the practice of selling timber from the forest reserve areas on a non-taxable, no-interest contract with purchaser paying only a small amount down and balance as timber is cut, assuming no fire or storm loss.

Such practices, it is claimed, tend to destroy the forest reserve and make them ineffective as water sheds; they throw an unfair burden of state and local taxes on privately owned timber and other real estate and amounts to government business in competition with the legitimate business of citizens.

The petition further complains that the practice of adding large areas of land adjacent to forest reserves to the domain under control of the forest service, tends to increase the amount of non-arable land in the counties affected and no provision is made properly to protect the counties. Such additions to the forest reserve tend to decrease the tax-paying area in many Oregon counties to a point that is unbearable; at the same time the area has to be protected and supplied with roads.

It is pointed out that the practice of the forest service toward the part of Oregon embraced in the reserves are leading to exploitation, rather than conservation. The main contention is that the public land states should be compensated for the land set apart for conservation purposes.

The following recommendations are therefore made: Timber in all forest reserves should be taxed on the same basis as privately owned timber; all lands in the forest reserve, not already sold on timber contracts, should be placed on a taxable basis, so that the United States should be compensated for the land set apart for conservation purposes.

It is pointed out that all other states have appropriated into private ownership their public lands, bringing them into the tax rolls. For conservation in the interest of the Nation, and the Federal Government should reimburse the states for the loss of these lands for taxation purposes.

## Belgian Consul Praises Hoover

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Belgium's confidence in President Hoover was explained by Fernand Robert, Belgian Consul-General assigned by that nation to the southern states since the World War, upon his recent arrival here to assume his duties.

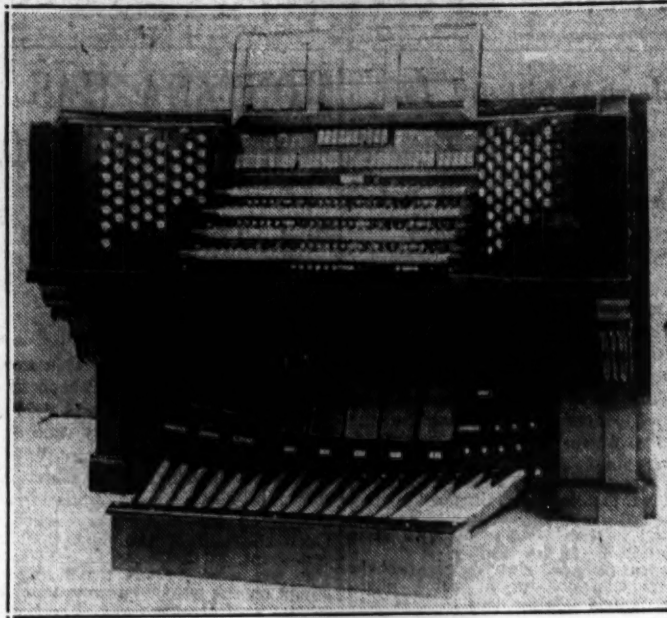
With headquarters in New Orleans, he will serve the trade territory of Florida, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Louisiana. He has decided to visit the larger cities in these states while awaiting authorization from the United States Government to open his offices.

"I believe that we think more highly of your President in our country than you do over here," Mr. Robert said. "Just before I left, I assisted in a celebration at Brussels in honor of Mr. Hoover. King Albert took an active part in this demonstration of our esteem."

Mr. Robert said the belief in Mr. Hoover's ability to improve trade relations had led to his appointment as Consul-General and to that of a New York Consul whose name had not been announced.

VERMONT BACKS SHOW  
MONTPELIER, Vt., March 8 (AP)—Gov. John E. Weeks has signed a bill authorizing the appropriation of \$15,000 to aid in the construction of a Vermont exhibition building at the Eastern States Exposition grounds at Springfield, Mass. Private contributions of \$35,000 will make possible erection of a \$50,000 building.

## Like a Symphony Orchestra



New Console of the Organ in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, is Typical of the Great Range Provided in Modern Organ Building.

## Changes Improve Tonal Qualities of Organ in The Mother Church

Compass of Chimes Increased and Harp Effect Added—Range of Combinations Widened—Alterations Described by Official of Organ Company

Though the pipe organ is a mechanism which measures its history in centuries, yet it is one in which the last few years have seen their quota of improvements, inventions and innovations looking toward still greater enrichment of the "concert of sweet sounds" from this monarch of instruments, according to Norman Jacobsen, vice-president of the Hook & Hastings Company, builders of Kendal Green, Mass., and a lecturer on the pipe organ.

Several of these improvements, as well as an example of the wide tonal range to which the organ may be expanded, are embodied, he said, in the work recently completed in enlarging the organ in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The task here was in many ways typical of the task of remodeling a distinctively large organ, with the important exception that this organ already had the electrical action which has come into general use only in the last 30 years—a short period in the development of the organ—and is being installed in many of the older existing organs when they are modernized. This electrical action, by which a tiny magnet opens the wind passage to the proper pipe as each key is pressed, was found in perfect condition when the old console of this organ was dismantled to be relocated.

Range of Chimes Increased  
More than 1000 new pipes were installed in the organ, bringing the total to 5067 pipes ranging in size from 32 feet in length to only a few inches. The compass of the chimes was increased from 20 notes to 25 notes, and two new tonal effects, the harp and celeste, were installed.

The last are percussion instruments acting on metal bars with resonators, and closely resemble the hand-played harp in the tone produced.

Fourteen reed stops—that is, 14 complete sets of pipes—were replaced with new pipes of modern timber developed since the organ was originally built. Included among these is the new French horn, a pipe rarely found except in organs of the last 10 years, which gives a very faithful reproduction of the orchestral French horn.

Another new stop is a patented flute pipe in which the air is brought out from the foot of the pipe and blown across the orifice, not directly upward but at an angle, like the air from a flute-player's lips, to produce a sound markedly similar to that of the original instrument.

More Than Single Instrument  
But to an organist, perhaps more important than new pipes and chimes are the additional accessories installed in the new console for calling into play the many different parts of the organ in an almost unlimited number of combinations for tone quality, color, shading, and expression.

For a pipe organ, it should be understood, is more than a single instrument. Each of the scores of "stops" is a musical instrument in itself, a complete scale of notes in one distinctive quality of tone. These stops in turn are grouped in six divisions, a great organ and swell, choir, echo, and pedal organs, played on five manuals, or rows of keys, and the pedals. There are stops with

voices like the timbre of stringed instruments, such as the violin and violoncello; others are reed stops resembling the wind instruments from trombone and oboe to clarinet, and still others are distinctly organ tones, such as the various diapasons, the sonorous foundation tones which give organ music its distinctive, deep richness.

Resembles Entire Orchestra  
Thus a pipe organ is very much like an entire orchestra, with the organist as the conductor. Instead of a baton and a nod of his head, the organist uses his fingers—yes, and his feet—to bring in, cut out, blend, change and modulate the various instruments or stops—whose tones he desires. He could do this by pulling or pushing, one by one, each of the various stops on the register, but that might take too much time in the midst of a musical number. So he has a "combination pistons" within reach of his thumb under each manual of keys. With these he can open or close various groups of stops he has "set" beforehand.

In the enlargement of the organ in The Mother Church the number of these adjustable pistons has been increased from 19 to 38, some being added to each manual, several being installed which affect the entire organ, and six toe pistons being added which operate on the pedal organ.

Besides these combination pistons an organ has "couplers" by which the organist may link two or more of the five "organs" under his fingers, and obtain, for example, the tones of certain stops of the choir organ when he is playing the keys of the latter. The number of couplers in the organ in The Mother Church has been more than doubled. Formerly there were 16; now there are 44 couplers and releases.

High Type of Craftsmen  
The men who build pipe organs, at least those in the factory at Kendal Green, are a group of craftsmen whose affection for their work is exemplified in records of 40 or 50 years or more at the growing artistry of their task in the same workshop.

George S. Richards, wood pipe maker, was a Hook & Hastings employee for 64 years. Erasmus Lalaise, maintenance man, has seen nearly 50 years in the craft.

Paul L. Benz, chief voicer who takes the pipes as they come "speechless" from the wood pipe or metal pipe room and treats them until they have found their voices at just the right timbre and pitch, has been doing this for 44 years. George J. Zimmerman, who with Mr. Benz invented the new flute pipe, has spent 40 years making metal pipes.

Men Put on Honor  
Another unusual point about this factory characteristic of this guild of organ makers is that here the work is not rushed, but the workmen are placed on their honor and given ample time to perform their work in the best manner possible. The work is laid out, and thereafter each man works at his own pace. The necessity

for ample time can be appreciated when one watches a man building up one of the cables of electric wires which will eventually connect the keys with pipes and considers how imperative it is that the two ends of each wire be connected to just the right key and pipe.

Mr. Jacobsen believes that the treatment of voicing should be such as to allow the tones to amplify and develop naturally. An organ, to be a musical success, must be free from any harsh, strident and forced tones. Purity of tone should not be sacrificed for loudness. The trend of informed opinion now is against cutting "feature" stops, and toward a notion of blend and balance, he believes.

## Apartment Hotel Owners Lose Plea for Cooking Right

Supreme Court Justice Upholds New York City Ban—New Law Sought

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Real estate investments involving several millions of dollars may be affected by an opinion just handed down by Supreme Court Justice Nathan Bijur, denying an injunction to restrain the city authorities from prosecuting hotel owners for permitting cooking in high class apartment hotels. The injunction was sought on behalf of the Apartment Hotel Owners' Association by M. Carl Levine, counsel.

Mr. Levine said he would take the case to the Court of Appeals and that meantime legislation might be adopted to allow cooking in the hotel apartments. The new dwellings law, offered by the Housing Commission appointed by Governor Smith, would effect this result, he said. The bill has been approved by a Senate committee, but is opposed by City authorities on the ground that it also modifies the height of buildings.

In rendering the decision, Justice Bijur called attention to the law which prevents cooking by three or more families living independently of one another in a building unless the fire protection required in the tenement house laws is installed.

Evidence had been taken with a view to ascertaining the "average or typical condition," he said, and the charge that cooking formed an integral part of the scheme of the buildings in question was supported by the "unwillingness of plaintiff's members to accept the city's proposal to be satisfied with a discontinuance of the convenience for cooking by removing the electric outlet."

"The refusal indicates that the accommodation for cooking sought to be treated by plaintiff in argument as negligible is in reality important as those dealing with manufacture and traffic in arms and munitions, use of poison gas in warfare, obscene literature, trade and religious rights in Africa and liquor traffic in Africa. On the question of chaplains it was voted 'that the churches should minister to all men, including soldiers and sailors, but that their chaplains and Christian workers should be independent of the war system, ministering to human need whether of foe or of friend.'"

Urged New Naval Parley  
It was also voted "that the churches should oppose all military training in church institutions and public high schools, all compulsory military training in colleges and universities and should favor non-military courses in physical education and curriculum courses on the cause and cure of war and on methods of international co-operation."

Recognizing the need for further disarmament, the delegates said: "Deplored the tension in Anglo-American relations that have been stimulated by the discussion of the cruiser bill; we hold that the churches should encourage President Hoover to take all possible steps looking toward a naval conference to limit and drastically reduce the competing navies toward the status of police forces."

These recommendations, to become final and authoritative, must first be approved by the judicatories of the religious organizations represented in the conference.

It was decided that a third national study conference should be convened in 1930 in Chicago.

A.A.A. Finds Code to Aid Motorists Fails in Purpose

WASHINGTON—If purchasers of gasoline, oil and allied products are to be adequately protected, the code of practices proposed by the petroleum industry and being considered by the Federal Trade Commission must be radically amended, according to a report issued by the American Automobile Association, based on a brief submitted by organized car owners to the commission.

Attention is called to the fact that the code does not propose any remedial measures for the prevention of short sales of gas and oil, amounting to a levy of more than \$20,000,000 a year on car owners; for the stabilization of prices in areas where basic conditions are the same; dealing with excessive numbers of pumps and stations tending to increase the cost to consumers; or for affording co-operative organizations the savings through joint purchasing that the code would give to commercial organizations.

"We do not find," says the report, "anything in this code with reference to guarantee as to full gallonage given to the consumer at all times or any penalties proposed in the way of the withdrawal of selling privileges from retailers who are found not to accord full measure at all times."

"We do not find in the code any provision for the universal adoption of certain mechanical facilities at gasoline vending stations which would absolutely guarantee full quantity and quality. Most other businesses have scales and established measuring devices whereby the customer can assure himself that he is receiving the quantity and quality purchased and these measuring devices are regularly inspected by authorized officials."

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

## TUNE POLICIES TO PEACE PACT, CHURCHES URGE

Religious Bodies Plan Educational Campaign for Observance of Treaty

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
COLUMBUS, O.—The Paris Peace Pact is to be utilized by the churches of America as constituting the basis of a far-reaching program of peace education, according to a decision arrived at by the second national study conference of churches and world peace, attended by representatives of 35 communions and allied religious organizations. The conference addressed a message to the churches in which it was declared: "The general pact for renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, pledging nations to use only peaceful means for settlement of their controversies, whatever may be their origin or nature, expresses the purpose of the nations to deal with one another on the basis of the Christian ideal of no violence, justice, co-operation, and good will. The realization of the possibilities inherent in the pact depends on the will of the people, and this in turn depends largely on the conscience and activity of the churches. It remains now to carry the high vision of a warless world to triumphant success."

Refuse to Sanction War  
It was also recommended that "the churches should henceforth refuse, as institutions, to sanction war, or to be used as agencies in its support."

The final affirmation adopted by the conference was to the effect that "the churches should advocate vigorously effective steps for a speedy reduction of armaments, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations."

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

## CANADA GRANTS RIGHT TO BUILD POWER CANAL

Two Lakes in Quebec Province to Be Joined by 14-Mile Water Passage

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
OTTAWA—Permission was granted on Friday to the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company for the construction of a power canal between Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis on the St. Lawrence River, a few miles above Montreal.

J. C. Elliott, Minister of Public Works, in announcing in Parliament the passing of an order-in-council to this effect, read a statement showing that approval had been given, subject to such conditions as would fully protect navigation and the future development of the St. Lawrence as a lakes-to-ocean highway.

The Beauharnois Company last summer was granted a charter by the Quebec Government to build a 14-mile canal from Hungry Bay to Melocheville, between the two lakes which would draw 40,000 cubic feet per second from the 200,000 feet per second flow of the river at this point and develop around 420,000 horsepower. The ultimate cost of the project is placed at \$65,000,000, and at least two years would be required for its completion.

In a recent reference in Parliament to the matter the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, said that the Government did not feel that it would be justified in preventing an industrial development in the matter of water power in a province simply because under an act of Parliament it had been given the duty of safeguarding navigation.

According to the conditions of the order-in-council the government had the right to acquire all or any part of the company's property as a part of the St. Lawrence ship way; the works should at no time raise the natural level of the river above the international boundary or in any way conflict with the provisions and terms of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 or the Treaty of Washington of 1871.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

Churchmen gathered in this conference agreed to ask their churches to work for ratification of the so-called humanitarian treaties, for bringing national policies into harmony with the spirit and pledges of the pact and for the creation of a comprehensive peace system in the development of mutual acquaintances, appreciation, and good will between the nations.

## WALK-OVER

Looking Ahead

Patent and Satin Straps for afternoon and evening wear. Adaptable to the season that is just ahead. \$10.00

Walk-Over Shops  
A.H. Howe & Sons Inc.  
170 Tremont St. Boston  
3250 Washington Street, Roxbury

CHERRY brings CHARM to the bedroom

Evidence: this group a recent arrival at Paine's



## THE PLAYHOUSE OF THE AIR

Rumania to Have  
First Radio Exhibit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Bucharest  
COUNTRY-WIDE interest and enthusiasm for radio have increased enormously in Rumania, and the advent of the National Peasant Party to the Government has given this interest an official stimulus. As a result of the Government's favoring the use of radio as a means of disseminating education among the country people, the first International Radio Exposition will be held at Bucharest from April 15 to June 1, 1929.

The exposition will be opened to all foreign manufacturers of radio and radio apparatus. The National Defense League and the Society for the Furtherance of Aviation are responsible for the organization of the show which is sponsored by the High Regency and the Minister of Communications, Prince Nicholas, who is a member of the Regency, is a radio enthusiast of competent caliber. The Prince has studied the mechanics of radio and possesses a sound technical knowledge. It is pre-

haps interesting to know that his Christmas gifts to several of the army regiments were radio sets. Every facility to foreign exhibitors has been promised, in the matter of reservations, and practical demonstrations of apparatus, and in addition all exhibits from abroad will be admitted free of customs duty by special authorization of the Ministry of Finance.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor has been informed from authoritative sources that undoubtedly the present Government will reduce the import tariff on radio materials to a nominal amount in the near future.

## American Music

CONCERT of American composers, featured by a talk on Edward MacDowell, perhaps the greatest of American composers of the nineteenth century, will constitute the program of the Standard Symphony Hour on the NBC, Thursday evening, March 14, from 7:30 to 8:30, Pacific time.

The "Beginning of the Twentieth Century" will be represented by Edgar Stillman Kelley's musical picture, "Lady Picking Mulberries," as it is played by the Standard Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Max Dolin.

Possibly the Greek legend of a youth named Narcissus who loved nothing better than to admire his own reflection in the quiet water inspired Ethelbert Nevin to write his work by the same name which introduced the second period, devoted to "Music of the Nineties."

John Powell's suite of pieces, "At the Fair," is representative of the third division of the program. The two movements to be played are "Merry-Go-Round" and a musical picture of that Barnumesque lady, the "Circassian Beauty."

Special significance is attached to the concluding group, "An American Abroad" which is represented by Henry Hadley's symphonic "Silhouettes." Pacific coast music lovers have a particularly intimate feeling for the music of Henry Kimball Hadley, because of his connection for several years with two west coast symphonies.

The program:

Beginning of the 20th Century  
Dance of the Egyptian Maidens... Shelley  
Lady Picking Mulberries... Kelley  
Prelude to Act II "Cyrano de Bergerac"..... Damrosch  
Narcissus..... Nevin  
Sketches..... MacDowell  
Talk, "MacDowell and His Music"  
Largo, "Sonata Tragica"..... MacDowell  
Music for American Children  
At the Fair..... Powell  
Merry-Go-Round..... MacDowell  
Circassian Beauty..... Carpenter  
Two Children's Pieces..... MacDowell  
An American Abroad..... Hadley  
Silhouettes..... MacDowell  
Spanish..... French  
American..... Egyptian  
Irish..... Italian  
The Standard Symphony Hour will be distributed through KHQ, KOMO, KGW, KGO and KFI.

## The New Fashions

For Spring Are  
Arriving Daily  
NEW FROCKS  
NEW HATS  
NEW ACCESSORIES

**Maas Brothers**  
BOSTON TOWN'S GREATEST STORE  
TAMPA, FLA.

This store  
boasts the  
beauty and  
character of  
its

EASTER  
FASHION  
DISPLAYS

and invites  
its friends to  
enjoy a view-  
ing of this  
panorama of  
the mode.

LOVEMAN, JOSEPH  
and LOEB  
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

## ABC NETWORK HEAD



ADOLPH F. LINDEN

AN INTERESTING western network which is working with the Columbia system is the American Broadcasting Company, headed by Adolph F. Linden, it includes stations KJR, KEX, KGA, KYA, KMTX, KDYL and KLZ. Four of these are owned outright.

Mr. Linden is president of the Puget Sound Savings and Loan Association, one of the biggest banks in the Pacific Northwest, and identified with many other leading business enterprises of Seattle. His vision on radio-casting has led him to apply his business training to development of radio and the ABC network is the result.

Massenet and Mialhac  
Collaborate on "Manon"

Jules Frederic Massenet, the famous French composer, will be honored in the next "Musical Episode" over Columbia on Thursday evening, March 14, at 10:30, eastern time.

This episode will reproduce the meeting between Massenet and Mialhac, French librettist, composer and author of the opera "Manon." At this meeting, plans for the opera "Manon," the music for which was, of course, written by Massenet and the libretto by Mialhac, were discussed in full, and in the reproduction of this episode many of the leading themes and songs of this opera will be heard.

The real author of the story "Manon Lescaut" was an old priest by the name of Abbe Prevost who was forced into seclusion by his father. The Abbe produced this masterpiece, and the old manuscript was discovered some time later by Mialhac. He rewrote and rearranged it, and the result was the script for the well-known opera which Massenet's music makes doubly famous.

WABC, WNAO, WEAU, WFBL, WKBW, WCAO, WFAN, WJAS, WADC, WKRC, WGHP, WBBM, WWOV, KMOX, KMBC, KOIL, WSPD, WHK, WLBW, WMAL and WISN will distribute this program.

## Sonora Features

Helen Oelheim

Helen Oelheim, a well-known contralto, will be the guest artist of Sonora on Thursday evening, March 14, at 9:30, eastern time, or 6:30, Pacific time.

Modern Fashions  
for Modern Women

**Burger-Phillips Co.**  
33 Years of Faithful Service  
BIRMINGHAM

**Hill Grocery Co.**  
BIRMINGHAM  
A Store Near You

NOTHING BUT INSURANCE  
At 2028 1/2 First Ave.  
YOU NEED INSURANCE  
**MOORE**  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

## Further Geneva

## Test Results Told

HEADWAY, the organ of the League of Nations Union, describes some of the results of the experimental radio-casting from Geneva on short wave-lengths. This was done with a view to finding out how far people in distant countries might be interested in the doings of the League.

A. M. Anger, an official in the Postal Service of Indo-China, writes: "I gave me tremendous pleasure to listen to you. I was stirred to deep emotion and I confess that tears rose to my eyes at the immense joy of hearing a conversation in French, or close to it." An officer named Reeves at Rissalpo, in a lonely spot on the northwest frontier of India, expressed his delight at hearing the Geneva talk. A member of the Administrative Council of Mauritius wrote in similar terms. A resident in Sumatra (Dutch East Indies) says: "I hasten to congratulate you on your transmission of yesterday. Reception was absolutely perfect. It is almost incredible that you were speaking from Geneva. On the loudspeaker the sound was almost too strong. When we read of the League of Nations in the papers it seems a distant vision, yet here in a moment it makes its appearance in my room. May the voice of Geneva long continue to spread through the ether like this." Japanese papers received at Geneva contain long articles with headings like: "Listening to What is Happening at the League," "League Debates Can Be Heard in Japan," "Radio Fans Treated to the Eloquence of Statesmen of the World."

## The Listener Speaks

THE Vedol "Vedol" entertainment on Fridays through Columbia at 8:30, eastern time, is getting well into its stride now, and is developing a radio vaudeville form which is calculated to please many listeners. Last Friday George Jessel and "Cissie" Loftus were the guest stars. The latter was cleverly introduced by the master of ceremonies first of all. After sending a message to his son in school in the approved fashion, she offered several of her famous impersonations, which lost little through presentation in sound only. The voices of John McCormack, a Scottish engineer, and Nora Bayes were imitated, and a parting remark to the effect that "That's all there is, there isn't any more," was made in the Ethel Barrymore style.

George Jessel, star of the "The Jazz Singer" and "The War Song," both stage successes, had a little fluff in the matter of humor, but made up for this quite well in "My Mother's Eyes," the theme song for his new picture, "Lucky Boy."

The Ponce Sisters sang "Nesting Time" in the typical vaudeville girly duet manner with all its calculated, but entertaining, "cuteness." The Vedol quartet was also on hand again with a cheerful popular piece entitled "Jericho" with which the performance closed though the likelihood that the singers were fulfilling any requests from listeners that they should go to that remote city.

The orchestra and ensemble were heard to good effect in the opening number. The first piece was "You're Perfect" while "Something to Live For" was sung as a soprano solo and "Ga, Ga, Over You" was the orchestra's own opportunity. They are among the best new light numbers and will probably be broadcast often in the near future.

A new half hour of good music by a well-trained mixed group of good voices known as the Salon Singers will be first presented through the National Broadcasting Company's WEAF network at 10. The organization was pleasantly unusual among radio purveyors of music, and though the brief concert opened with two such well-known numbers as "The Lost Chord" and "The Rose Tree," they were so well done that it was a pleasure to hear them once more. After these an Oriental atmosphere enveloped the microphone as the string orchestra, with vibrato in phone, under the direction of George Dillworth, played "A Japanese Sunset," by Jesse Deppen, followed by a lullaby by Gertrude Ross entitled "Sakura Blossoms," which was sung by the ladies alone. Delibes' familiar waltz from the "Coppelia" ballet was offered in a vocal arrangement by Samuel Gates. After "Amaryllis" the performance closed with a fine Negro spiritual, "My Lord, What a Morning." D. M.

**GOLD FOUND IN SPAIN**  
MALAGA, Spain (AP)—An application to exploit a gold mine in the city of Malaga has been received by the municipal authorities. The location of the mine is given within the urban jurisdiction of the city.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

A Complete Display of

New  
Spring  
Millinery

LOVEMAN,  
JOSEPH & LOEB  
MILLINERY SALON

**Herman Saks & Sons**  
BIRMINGHAM  
for  
Quality Silks  
Domestic Beddings  
Household Linens  
E. P. ALLEN  
Buyer and Manager

**Odum Bowers White**  
Apparel and Store for Men and Women  
Birmingham's Style Store for Men and Women

Standard Lines  
Reasonably Priced

THIRD AVENUE  
IN THE HEART OF BIRMINGHAM

Tenant Must Pay  
Red Rose as Rent

Philadelphia Man Leases  
House to Mother for  
Product of Garden

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT  
PHILADELPHIA—A legal instrument filed here stipulates that a large three-story dwelling in Chestnut Hill, one of the city's exclusive residence districts, shall be rented to Mrs. Sarah S. Drovinn for the term of her "natural life," at an annual rental of "one red rose to be paid on the first day of June in each year."

Mrs. Drovinn will have no difficulty in "raising the rent" for the large lot on which the residence stands has a garden in which roses as well as many other flowers grow in profusion.

The lease was made by George L. C. Drovinn, Philadelphia attorney, and his wife, as a means of assuring his mother a comfortable home. "The only other legal instrument which named a rose as the consideration, within the memory of local court attachés, was the lease to years ago in Lancaster County in which a property owner in Manheim leased a plot of ground to a church subject to the annual rental of a rose."

CANADIAN DAIRYMEN  
SEEK TO SHARE LOSSES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—New marketing legislation unlike any in effect in Canada or, it is stated, in the United States, is before the British Columbia Legislature now, at the request of dairymen supplying milk to Vancouver. In effect, the proposed bill would create a committee of adjustment which would spread over all dairymen in this area the losses sustained on the sale of surplus milk in the form of butter, and other manufactured products.

The committee would be charged with the responsibility of determining this loss and allocating it among producers according to the amount of milk produced by each.

## Ready for the Easter Parade!

The spotlight of Fashion is centered on Easter. Every Department at High's is filled with new, delightfully feminine articles, that catch the eye and hold the heart. The smartest of Spring ensembles, dresses and coats—twinkling prints, stunning contrasts—pastel and yellow, tomato red and maroon, new blues, and a host of other new fashions, featuring the latest price.

J. M. HIGH CO. ATLANTA

Chamberlin's Answers the Present-Day  
Vogue of Reproductions

in a carefully selected group of adaptations of authentic and rare antiques by Chippendale, the Brothers Adam, Sheraton, Duncan Phyfe, and Heppelwhite—the master-craftsmen of beautiful, livable, popular,

18th Century Furniture  
Reproductions of antiques now being shown in our display rooms, fourth floor.

Studio of Interior Decoration, Third Floor

**Chamberlin Johnson DuBose Co.**  
116-126 Whitehall, S. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA

TRAIN CONTROL  
REACHES TOTAL  
OF 22,000 MILES

Increase in Grade Crossings  
Laid to Construction of  
State Highways

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—Automatic train control installations in the United States, with and without pressure of the Interstate Commerce Commission, now cover a total of 22,000 miles, it is stated here by G. E. Ellis, chairman of the subcommittee on the subject, in his report to the American Railway Engineering Association.

Some 70 installations have been made under the orders of the federal body, Mr. Ellis said, and inspections have found them practically all complete. In addition, four extensive installations have been undertaken voluntarily. Roads doing this work are the Southern Railway with 2311 miles, New York Central with 2031 miles, Michigan Central with 2188 miles, and Chicago and Northwestern with 338 miles.

Arrangements are being made by the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. Ellis said, for a cash signal system between New York and Philadelphia, thereby adapting the automatic control idea.

During the last two years 1700 highway grade crossings have been eliminated. It was stated in another report, however, due to the extensions of highway building, 3022 new grade crossings were constructed.

"This increase in the number of grade crossings is disturbing," said the report, "in view of the fact that should be eliminated through highway relocation and grade separation work. Local roads should be closed wherever the traffic can be diverted to the main highways."

There are about 226,233 grade crossings in the United States, the report said.

Rail and water transportation are complementary; their proper relation is not combat but co-operation, declared Maj.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, chief of engineers, United States Army, in an address at the convention.

"No transportation is more important," he said, "for the future of our country than co-operation between railways, waterways, highways and airways."

HYDRO PLAN OUTLINED  
ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—A hydroelectric scheme of large proportions is involved in an application for power rights placed before the British Columbia water board by the British Columbia Power Corporation, one of Canada's great power organizations. It proposes to develop 90,000 horsepower on Vancouver Island by damming three large lakes.

The scheme is reported to be associated with the plan of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company for a large smelter near the proposed power plant. The project will involve the future of Strathcona Park, one of the finest park reserves in Canada, as the damming of Buttles Lake, chief beauty spot of this area, is proposed. This possibility is regarded with grave concern by the Government.

DAVISON-PAXON Co.  
ATLANTA

"One of America's  
Finest Stores"

"Bring  
the children  
to  
Bunny-Land"

4th Floor

Buffalo Mayor to Aid Poor  
by Hoover Relief Proposal

Starts Survey to Learn How Much Civic Work  
Can Be Provided for Jobless

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Two weeks of the economic scale—great civic wealth, on the one hand, and pauperism, on the other—may be brought together as the result of a serious effort just launched here to eliminate poverty.

The picture of the average American city, which is increasing in size and wealth—the great public buildings, the civic improvement projects, the spacious parks and the art galleries—appears to Mayor Frank K. Schwab in striking contrast to the man who walks the streets without a job.

Mayor Schwab holds that the physical wealth present in Buffalo offers a solution of this problem. There must be, he feels, some way in which the two extremes—personal poverty and civic affluence—can be brought closer together.

Seeks Practical Plan to Help

As a result he has started an investigation into the causes of poverty and the methods by which every pauper can be placed upon some sort of financial footing. The keynote of the study is that it shall bear upon the practical, rather than the theoretical, aspects of the situation.

The action of Mayor Schwab was characterized in social service and labor circles as a direct application of the Hoover plan, which calls upon all governmental agencies to build up a "reserve" of public projects which will be undertaken to offset periods of unemployment.

The Hoover prosperity reserve program is directed mainly at the elimination of the so-called "cycles" of employment and is intended to apply to practically all classes of labor. The program which Mayor Schwab expects to undertake will apply mainly to unskilled labor.

Expects to Find Ample Work

The Mayor expects to find at least \$500,000 worth of work to which he can assign the jobless inhabitants of the city, provided the council will make the appropriations necessary to finance the improvements.

For prompt, expert, sanitary laundry and dry cleaning service

Phone Walnut 7651

**PIEDMONT**  
LAUNDRY AND  
DRY CLEANING  
COUNTRY

ATLANTA, GA.

Out-of-town customers promptly served by express or parcel post.

ATLANTA

We would right on your head any hat you desire. We also clean, re-block, re-model and re-trim your fur and straw hats.

Mail orders given special care.

ATLANTA

Whitehall Street, Atlanta

there is no substitute for style

Gowns Frocks Coats

Accessories

LEON FROHSIN

225 Peachtree Street, ATLANTA

PIGGLY WIGGLY

THRU the turnstiles to the most fascinating way to shop in

Miami, Fla.  
Coconut Grove, Fla.  
Coral Gables, Fla.  
Miami Beach, Fla.  
Hollywood, Fla.  
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.  
Delray, Fla.  
Lake Worth, Fla.  
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Tampa, Fla.  
St. Petersburg, Fla.  
Clearwater, Fla.  
Haines City, Fla.  
Winter Haven, Fla.  
Lakeland, Fla.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Marietta, Ga.  
Decatur, Ga.

"Where you have the privilege of personal selection and always get the most of the best for the least."

"A Southern Institution"

M. Rich Bros. and Company

Broad, Alabama and Forsyth Streets, ATLANTA

For the Woman Who Is NOT Slender

Burdine's

MIAMI and the BEACH  
FLORIDA

Here you will find these styles and those materials which have been proven most successful for the fuller figure. Even the designs of printed silks are those smaller patterns which are most flattering.

SLENDERLINE SHOP, Third Floor, Main Store

## Home Building Equipment Gardening

## Points to Consider in Buying an Electric Refrigerator

**E**LECTRIC refrigeration has many qualities to recommend it. One of these is the fact that if your present icebox is in good condition, it can be made into an electric refrigerator.

There are a number of concerns making electric refrigerators, and naturally some systems have proved better than others. When choosing an electric refrigerator there are a number of things which you should consider. First of all, be sure to buy one whose dependability has been proved by a number of years of actual use. Some concerns have machines which have seen more than a decade of service, and are now being used in many thousands of homes under all sorts of conditions. Such machines are backed by reliable companies, who may be depended on to give you good value for your money.

Be sure that your local dealer is a man of standing, who understands how to install the machine he is selling, and who has the reputation of giving good service to his customers. Like your automobile, or an oil burner, a refrigerator will need some servicing as the years roll on. The best machines now being sold require little service and repairs, because adjustments can be made right in your home, and no expensive factory service is necessary at any time.

Ask the dealer to tell you the names of people who have used the machine he is selling, and find out from them whether their machines provide quick refrigeration, so that it does not take long for the temperature in the icebox to lower to 50 degrees after the door has been opened to take out or put in food.

## Operating Costs

Find out from them the average operating costs of their machines. Some use surprisingly little current, as it is used only when operating.

Remember that the simpler the machine the better it is, other things being equal, for there are less parts to operate and keep in repair. The modern idea of having beautiful kitchens, many of them with pleasing color schemes, makes it necessary, if you are the happy possessor of such a kitchen, to buy a refrigerator whose coloring matches your kitchen cabinet and other labor-saving devices. Many of the new refrigerators not only bring satisfaction, but add real beauty to one's kitchen. They have perfectly proportioned cabinets with artistic hard-

ware, and are painted white, two-tone porcelain finish, or in any color combination desired.

There are other details which should be inquired about. If your refrigerator has a flat top, it can be used for storage purposes. The old-fashioned refrigerator is usually put outside the kitchen to keep it as cool as possible, because natural ice melts so quickly. But in the modern kitchen, with a gas stove, it will be found far more handy, if there be room, to have your refrigerator right in your kitchen. Many people have had them built into the wall or some similar arrangement. Pick out a refrigerator with a waist-high food compartment. Then you will not have to stoop when taking out or storing food. This makes it convenient for cleaning. Many of the new refrigerators have rounded corners and flat surfaces on both exterior and interior surfaces. This also aids in keeping them clean.

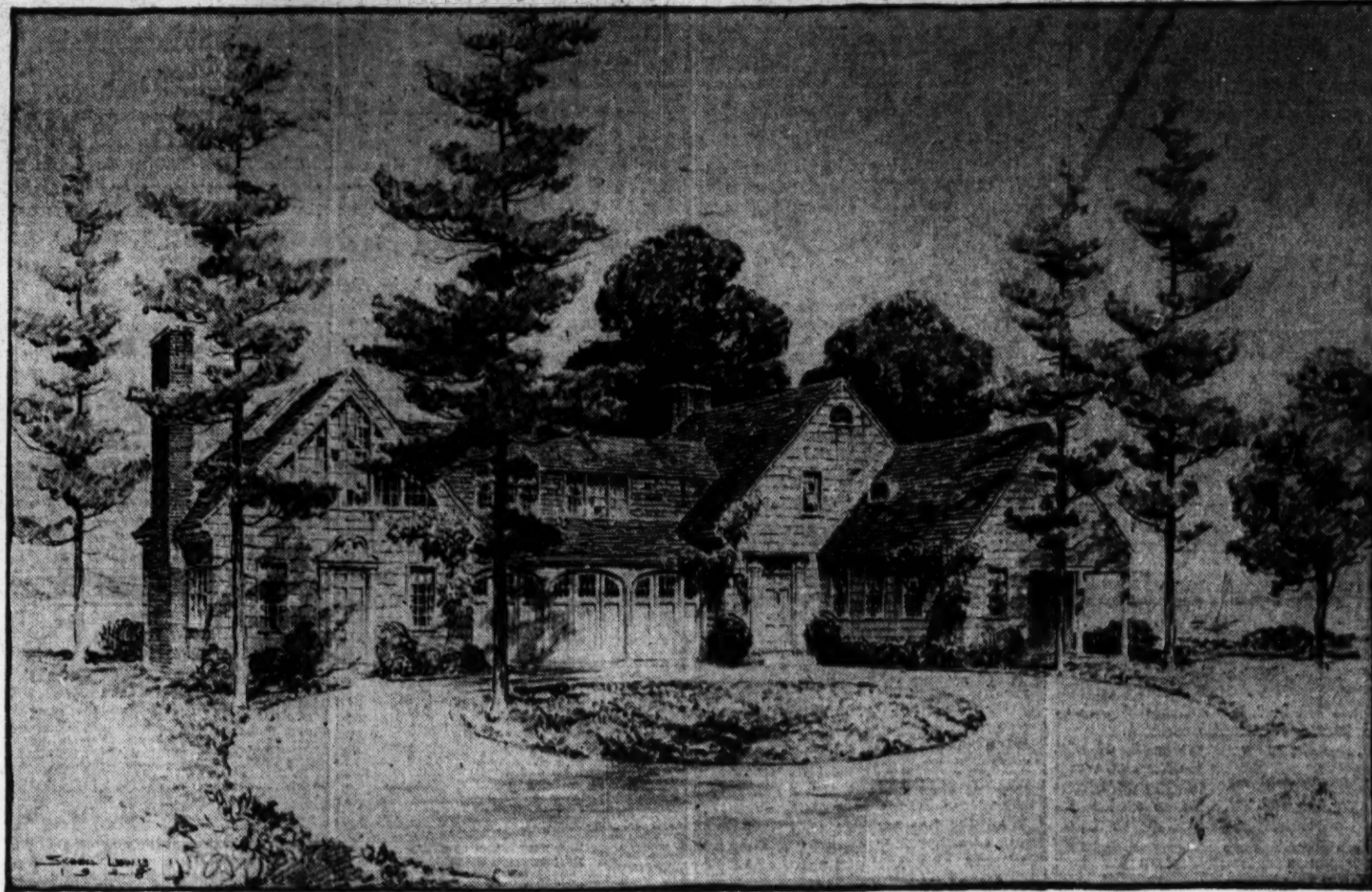
One of the most desired uses of electric refrigerators is the making of ice cubes and frozen desserts. If you are fond of plenty of cooling drinks, particularly in summer, and of frozen puddings and other dainties, be sure that the electric refrigerator you buy has a tray with good-sized receptacles for water to freeze in, and that the machine will freeze the water and desserts in a short time.

## Care of the Machine

Of course, we must not forget to talk about price. When buying a refrigerator, as in buying most other labor-saving devices, from automobiles to vacuum cleaners, you generally get better value as you pay more. It is also a fact that a large, well-established company, with a large volume of production, will give you the best value for your dollars.

Of course, you must learn a few rudimentary facts on how to take care of your machine, and the more you know about it, the less it will cost you to run, the better service you will get, and the less repair bills you will have to pay. If you are at all sensitive about noise, you can usually have the compressor of your electric refrigerator placed in the basement. Some of the newer machines, however, are practically noiseless. By having the compressor in your cellar, you can use the base of the cabinet for storing space. Look around carefully and buy only when you have satisfied yourself that the machine you like fits your particular needs, because when you buy an automatic refrigerating machine, you are making an investment that should last for many years with ordinary care.

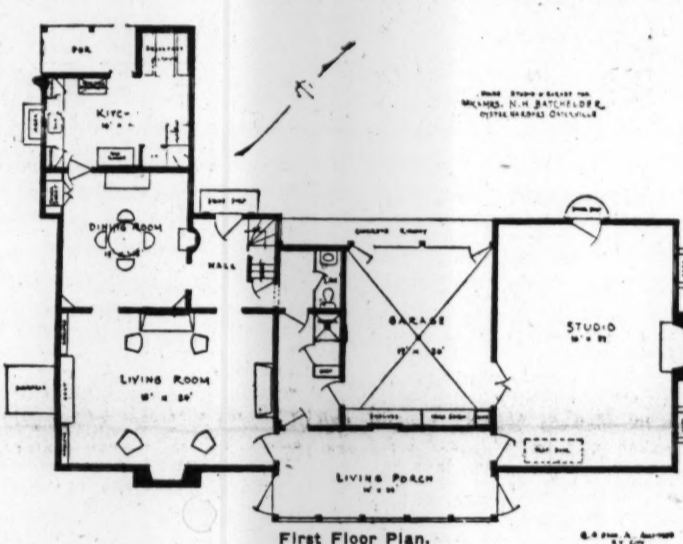
## A CAPE COD COTTAGE DESIGNED TO FIT SITE AND OWNERS' NEEDS



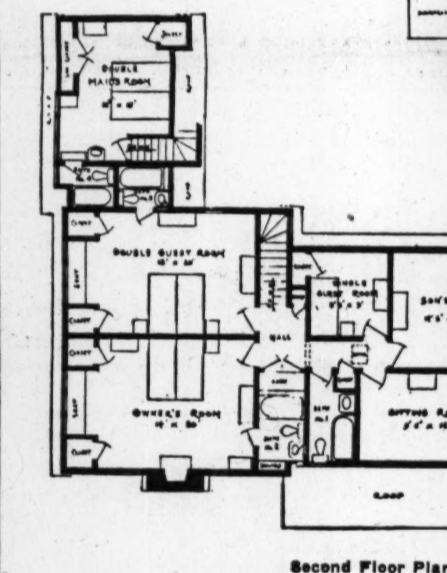
Cottage Recently Built at Oyster Harbors, Cape Cod, Mass., and Owned by Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Batchelder. Colonial in Motif, It Is Essentially Adapted to Its Situation and Conceived to Fit the Special Needs of Its Owners. In Four Distinct Parts It Contains a Sculptor's Studio, Garage, Main House and Service Wing. Richard H. Dana Jr. of New York Is the Architect.

## Cottage in Four Distinct Parts

**T**HE most unusual feature of this cottage at Oyster Harbors, Mass., is that it is in four distinct parts: sculptor's studio, garage, main house and service wing. These four parts are frankly treated as



First Floor Plan.



Second Floor Plan.

## From an English Notebook

## Double Hedges

**M**ANY deciduous plants make decorative hedges, and yet so screen protection during the winter months that they seem to be more often planted.

By having two hedges about four or five feet apart, however, it is possible to enjoy the decorative effect of the one and the persistent foliage of the other—for instance, either Laurel or Cupressus Macrocarpa planted behind a hedge of the dainty little Scotch Roses, and allowed to grow several feet taller, provides a most effective background to their charming little flowers, and affords an adequate screen in winter.

The delightful hardy Fuchsia, variety Macrocarpa (Gracilis), which thrives in the southwest of England, with its profusion of richly colored flowers, is another decorative subject for a double hedge. The common beech (Fagus Sylvestris), which retains the majority of its autumn-tinted leaves in winter, and the red stems of the Dogwood (Cornus Sanguinea) also give a touch of color at a time of year when color is none too plentiful, and therefore doubly welcome, which is intensified by the dark green background of the evergreens.

## The Purple-Leaved Plum

The Purple-leaved Plum, Prunus Atropurpurea (Pissardi), with its wealth of delicate blossoms in early spring and the rich coloring of its foliage in summer, is an ornamental tree which is well worth planting either as a single specimen on a lawn, or in a shrubbery where its

reddish purple foliage contrasts pleasingly with other shrubs.

It is also useful for indoor decoration, small branches being particularly effective when arranged with the handsome blue spikes of Delphiniums, or with the warm pink of the hardy outdoor chrysanthemums.

The Purple-leaf Sloe, Prunus Spinosa Purpurea, forms a compact bush which is suitable for planting in a narrow border. These trees, which do well in any ordinary soil, should be given a sunny, well-drained position, and the cutting out of any deadwood in the spring is the only pruning necessary.

## Decorative Fruittrees

Not so often grown as they deserve the tall handsome Crown Imperialis which rear their red, yellow and orange-bell-shaped flowers so quaintly capped with clusters of small green leaves, are most effective in late spring, either in the wild garden or planted in gold groups at regular intervals along a partially shaded border.

The small yellow Fruittree Ardena which flowers in April and only grows about six inches high, is excellent for rock work, and most interesting and quaintly beautiful are the speckled bells of Fruittree Meleagris (Snake's Head) in their many shades of color. These also may be grouped in the rockery with charming effect, or may be grown equally well amongst the grass.

## DUTCH BULBS

DIRECT FROM RELIABLE GROWERS

Our 1929 Bulb Catalogue is now being prepared. Free copies may be had upon application. Correspondence invited. Club orders executed. Resident selling Agent or Representatives for the sale of our Gold Medal Tulips, Hyacinths, and many other miscellaneous Bulbs.

P. de JAGER & SONS  
FLOWER-BULB SPECIALISTS  
HEILOO (Holland)

no formal composition of similar size would give. In short, the house is planned entirely to fit the needs of the owners, without preconceived ideas, or any special architectural composition.

This cottage has two distinct fronts—the water front and the driveway front. The water front is distinctly the more important from the owner's point of view, as this is where they will get the views of the water, and wooded lands beyond.

Therefore, on this water front are placed the large living room, living porch and dining room. The living porch is placed against the back wall of the garage, so that it will in no way shade off the light or the view from the living room itself. This is very important, as so often the living porch makes the living room unpleasantly dark on rainy days.

On the driveway front, face the studio, garage and service wing. All these features, however, are treated architecturally, so that it will not seem, in any sense, like the service side of the house. In fact, there is no service side, strictly speaking, as all the sides of the house have attractive views through the woods and will be used by the owners.

The most unusual room in the cottage is the sculptor's studio. This is a two-story high, so as to give room for large monumental figures. It is a large, practical, working studio, with north skylights, a hoist for moving heavy pieces, a trap door to a storage room in the cellar, and broad doors into the garage, one end of which can be used at times as a casting room in connection with the studio. In addition to this, however, there is a very large, old-fashioned fireplace, with an iron crane, which will give the needed heat on cold, rainy days in summer when the furnace is not regularly going.

The exterior follows the tradition of the old Cape Cod cottages. The walls are of cedar shingles, stained a soft white color. The roofs are of cedar shingles, fireproofed and stained a dark "weathered gray." The decorative treatment of the front entrance and studio entrance is copied from old Colonial doorways.

On the interior the ceilings, with the exception of the studio ceiling, are quite low, to give a quaint, cozy effect. The walls of the dining room are sheathed with vertical pine shavings in the early manner. The other walls are either painted or papered for the sake of variety and color. There are a great many groups of windows, so as to open up the rooms as much as possible toward the views and to bring the outdoors pleasantly into the house.

The architect is Richard H. Dana Jr., New York City.

## An Important Part of Your Spring Gardening Outfit

Seeds, fertilizers and tools are all necessary. Add to these the Gardener's Chronicle with its experienced counsel on all gardening matters. Then your garden will be a joy to you and a delightful surprise to your friends. Every issue contains practical, inspiring articles by highest gardening authorities.

7 Monthly Issues, \$1  
Send us \$1 for seven months' trial subscription. Or send \$2 for full year, plus the current issue, 13 months in all.

GARDENERS' CHRONICLE  
322 N. Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK  
"The ONE Gardening Magazine"

## "None-So-Pretty"

**T**HE saxifrage is little ornamental plants, chiefly perennial herbs, bearing yellow or white flowers. Some have tufted basal leaves. They are exceptionally attractive and useful to grow in rock gardens and in cold shade next to walls where few other plants are content to stay.

London Pride, while one of the prettiest of the species, has never been grown to any extent in America. It is a loved favorite in England, where it is found in the quiet cottage gardens. "St. Patrick's Cabbage," "Nancy Pretty" and "None-So-Pretty" are the charmingly fanciful names given it. It is one of the tiniest edging plants, growing only four inches high, is evergreen and bears, in summer, small white flowers often dotted interestingly with red. The flowers are borne loosely on stalks 10 inches above the leaves.

Anyone having a rock garden, or patches of creviced rocks, that present a harsh and barren aspect would be delighted with the effect achieved with plantings of this friendly little saxifrage. Plantings will be attended with the best success if young shoots are set out in well-drained soil, in half shade. Allow a space of 10 inches between each plant. A matlike growth will eventually ensue, at which stage the plants may safely be divided.

Plant aquaria are subject to greasy scums. Floating aquatics are valuable to eliminate them. Water-lettuce is a charming type. One spe-

## Arrangement and Care of Plant Aquaria

**A**N AQUARIUM with a few blooming water plants and algae may be the source of a great deal of pleasure. It would be especially appreciated by one obliged to forgo the delights of a lily pool because of limited space of lawn or garden. If the plants are judiciously chosen and arranged in connection with broken rocks, shells and sand, much will be contributed to the artistic effect. A grotto may be included if liked.

An ideal container is a rectangular iron frame with glass sides and slate bottom. The larger the size the better will be the results, as a large quantity of water is less subject to temperature changes and is therefore better for the plants. However, a glass bowl as small as 7 inches deep and 12 inches across can be picturesquely arranged, and kept in good condition, and will give a great deal of satisfaction in small rooms. The secret of artistic effect is not to overcrowd the water space with plants. A good balance can usually be struck by allowing water in the proportion of two gallons and three plants, two blooming sorts and one algae. The algae thickens rapidly more than the other plants would develop a crowded condition. For a large aquarium 8 or 10 plants are usually enough.

## Selection of Plants

The plant aquaria, like the window box or hanging basket, should contain a specimen plant for the main planting. The water hyacinth is a fine species of submerged plants for the purpose, although it, like the algae, multiplies rapidly and must be kept in check by constant thinning. Its long, silky, steel-blue stems reach down in the water picturesquely beautiful.

Certain types of plants have a tendency to keep the water sweet. Probably the best oxygenating plant, which is so necessary to the success of plant aquaria, is the elodea, giant seaweed. It should be present in the aquarium, for its usefulness in aerifying the water. It is a charming water plant, having elongated branching stems and whorled opposite leaves.

The third suggestion is the sagittaria. Its leaves are strap-like and bright green. Wee yellow-centered flowers, cup-shaped, hold shining faces to the light above the surface of the water. Cabomba, commonly known as greenfanwort, is always popular and well liked, and is especially interesting seen through crystal-clear water. Its light-green leaves are fan shaped, composed of filaments like a skeletonized leaf. Any little sprig will grow if attached to a rock or pressed into the sand.

For color effect the prettiest miniature aquatic to select is the Ludwigia. The foliage is smooth, glossy green on the upper surface and at certain seasons variegated with yellow and red.

Plant aquaria are subject to greasy scums. Floating aquatics are valuable to eliminate them. Water-lettuce is a charming type. One spe-

cies is peculiarly interesting. Numerous small plants spring from the edges of the leaves, which may be detached and planted as desired.

An aquarium holding 10 gallons or more of water arranged in the following manner would be interesting and decorative:

Cover the bottom of the container to a depth of two inches with fine clean sand. Select and plant the aquatics in two-inch pots of gravelly soil. Rich soil is unnecessary. In fact, should be avoided, the plants preferring to take their nourishment from the water more than from the soil in which they are set.

If a water hyacinth has been chosen as the specimen as most important in point of interest, place it somewhere near the center of the aquarium, and one or two pots of other species in each of the four corners. This does not mean that the hyacinth should be precisely located; on the contrary, a naturally irregular effect should be aimed at. The plantings made, fill in between and over the tops of the pots with broken shells, fine gravel and pieces of crushed rock. Build up the rock and gravel formation in irregular mounds, and allow little fissures and crevices to appear.

In arranging a bowl of any arbitrary size, the same general rule can be followed. One water hyacinth, one water lettuce and one Ludwigia would stock it copiously and artistically.

## Care of Plant Aquaria

Submerged plants potted as heretofore described will, if given proper care, remain in fresh sparkling condition for a number of years. An occasional pinching back is conducive to the best results, keeping the rampant growth within bounds, and encouraging fresh new growth from the bottom. Frequently white spots or webs appear on the rocks and plants. In this event add a pinch of salt dissolved in a tablespoonful of water. If the leaves and stems of plants lose color, they are asking for more light, but they would object to the direct rays of the sun. If the plants are too thickly set, or if they lighten up by natural growth, the stems will decay near the base. Loosen the soil in the pots or replant. If the plants merely lose their leaves it is an indication of too much growth. Then pinch back to encourage growth from the base.

A quart or two of water, according to the size of the aquarium, should be removed once a week and replaced with fresh water of as near the same temperature as possible. A few Japanese snails and tadpoles are kept in the aquarium, a thorough semiannual cleaning should be sufficient, as the little creatures will consume all the objectionable cast-off plant matter. Since the plants are in pots they can be lifted out of the water during the process of cleaning, without the least damage. To clean the aquarium, then, first carefully remove the potted plants, then the foundation materials and wash the latter thoroughly before replacing or, if preferred, provide new filling.

## The world we live in

**T**ODAY the world is literally at our doors. A spin of a dial, and we listen to the President in Washington, or a football game in San Francisco. From our talking machines the greatest of operatic stars sing to us, the foremost dance orchestras play lively syncopation of our choosing. Our automobiles stand ready to whisk us over smooth boulevards to new scenes. Monday is no longer blue: the family washing is done by electricity; so too is the cooking, and the preserving of food, and the sweeping of floors.

Yes, the world we live in has changed . . . changed marvelously for the better.

Have you ever stopped to consider the part advertising has played in this change? Glance over the advertisements in this newspaper. How many of the products mentioned are old friends of yours, familiar because you already own them or intend to get them soon! And the articles in your own home. Every one of them, probably, is advertised, either here or elsewhere. The chances are you first learned of them through the advertisements.

Advertising is important to you because it keeps you informed of the changes in the world. It tells you of new products, of improved designs and workmanship and materials. It helps you to spend your money wisely and well. It points you to the better things of life.

Advertising is the herald of progress.

**HARDY LILY SEED**  
Washingtonian: Bolander 50c  
Rozei: Kelloggii 50c  
Merriman: Parvum 50c  
Regale: Columbianum 50c  
Instructions how to plant, free.  
Write for quantity prices.  
WILLIAM A. AIRD FLORAL CO., Inc.  
"PANSYDALE," OREGON CITY, ORE.

**World's Largest Dahlia Grower!**  
Send today for my Free Fall Catalogue on Dahlias, Gladioli, Peonies, Iris, Phlox, Flowering Shrubs and Perennials.  
J. K. ALEXANDER, The Dahlia King  
45 Central Street  
EAST BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

**LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT**  
At home, by mail, Big fees.  
Pleasant wholesome work. Experts earn \$50 to \$200 a week. You can learn while learning. Write today for details.  
AMERICAN LANDSCAPE SCHOOL  
119 Plymouth Building  
Des Moines, Ia.

**250 GORGEOUS BRILLIANT GLADIOLI**  
25c  
Every color and shade imaginable. Not usually offered at low price. 250 small bulbs (double) for 25c. 1250 for \$1.00, postpaid. **BURGESS SEED & PLANT COMPANY**, 376 G. M. Salisbury, Rich.

**Big Profits in Home Cooking**  
Alice Bradley, famous expert, shows how to make home cooking, cake-making, etc., making big profits. How to cater, run profitable TEA ROOM, etc. Write for illustrated booklet, "Cooking for Profit." 10c. **AMERICAN SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS**, 827 E. 5th Street, Chicago.

**FLOWERS Beautify Your Home**  
Dahlias are easily grown anywhere. Twelve strong bulbs, color named and labeled, only \$1.50 postpaid. Order today. Cultural directions free with each order.  
Payne Farms, Dept. C, Shawnee, Kan.

**A Whole Garden! A Rainbow!**  
100 Gladiolus Bulbs at \$1.75  
50 bulbs or 1500 bulbets \$1.00.  
All blooming size; 1/2 inch to over 1 1/2 inch.

100 choice bulbs; 20 kinds. \$2.75  
Packed separate & named \$2.75  
Send for list. All prepaid—Old Reliable Company.

**VALLEY VIEW "GLAD" GARDENS**  
1100 63rd Street, DES MOINES, IOWA.

**3 Bird Houses \$1.00**

Attract robins, bluebirds, wrens, chickadees, yellow throats, and others. These birds come where they are invited. Friendly houses are made of fibre board having a natural bark effect. Weather-proof. The 3 houses, knocked down, will be sent postpaid on receipt of \$1.00, or you may pay postpaid \$1.00 plus postage on delivery. Money back guaranteed.  
**A. B. COWLES CO.**  
30 Commercial St. Rochester, N. Y.

**Singing Canaries**  
GENUINE HARE MOUNTAIN Canaries. Healthy Singers. \$1.00. An Unusual Value at This Price. Genuine St. Andrews Bells, \$7.50. Every one a Fine-Songer. Shipped safely. Send 10c for color card. Fully filled. Send 10c in stamps for "Book on House Pets and How to Care for Them." **BARTLETT'S, Dept. "H"**  
45 CORTLAND STREET New York

## Long's "MONITOR SPECIAL" Gladiolus Offer

A comparatively new variety, Kunder's "Golden Frills." Lovely Primulid type, of good size and open flower. Color, deep, rich daffodil-yellow, with dainty pink inner petals. Intensely and exquisitely ruffled, like a rare Spencer sweet pea. Awarded first prize at American Gladiolus Society show for best Gladiolus type in bowl. "Beautiful to the last tip."

"GOLDEN FRILLS" is not only an early sort, but blooms splendidly from small and medium sized bulbs. My Special Offer to Monitor readers: 10 bulbs, averaging 3/16 inch or larger for \$1.00 prepaid. Money back if you are not pleased at blooming time. May send dollar bill at my risk.

**J. D. LONG, GLADIOLUS GROWER** Boulder, Colorado

# ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

## Why Some People Like Them

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE strikingly fresh and vigorous new styles in home furnishings are likely to be widely adopted by homemakers to whom they appeal as expressing our speed and steel age. Still there will remain no doubt a large number who will prefer the genuine old furniture which has come down to us from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

These chairs and clocks, hutches and highboys, coverlets and china sets, that we seek, find and use, have attractions that draw to them people of quite different tastes. Some for one reason, and some for another, and the occasional person for many reasons, wish to have such things about them.

It is quite likely that many acquire things of the Colonial times without pausing to consider why they are doing so. The pleasure which comes from them is quite spontaneous and satisfying. Possibly, however, this enjoyment may become even greater when a little attention is given to noticing the reasons why some other people are acquiring similar objects.

**Sentiment Is Potent**  
No doubt in many cases sentiment plays a strong part in the collectors' activities. There is a certain romance surrounding the origin of these works of those old-time cabinet makers and joiners, as we think of their activities in the tiny workshops scattered throughout the colonies. Lacking the aid of all machines except the turning lathe, these patient and conscientious craftsmen built according to their ability, or the customer's demands, things which were severely plain, quietly graceful, or richly elaborate. In their product we see reflected the sturdy strength and honesty of the makers and at the same time we suggested the character of patronage which demanded the particular type of thing. Whether the example at hand be extremely modest, or highly ambitious, it is almost certain to indicate some degree of individuality in the maker. Although the general standards of design might be quite closely followed, in each piece may be seen some touch of personal taste or the lack of it.

So each article of furniture may, as we choose, turn our thoughts toward the person who made it or the one who bought it. Thus we may

consider either the artisan's ability in conceiving and constructing or the social and financial status of the buyer. Connected with both would be the activities and importance of the community where they both dwell. This place might be Charleston, Philadelphia, Hartford or Salem, not to mention numberless small and remote villages of many states.

**Relief From "Speed" Strain**  
Knowingly or otherwise, many people are surrounding themselves with home furnishings of earlier generations, in order to secure a relief from the stress and speed of the demands of these days. A home which is discreetly equipped with such material carries an influence which must affect all its inmates favorably in this era of activity and rapid change.

In the sense of simplicity, earnestness and thrift which these objects may express can become a wholesome contrast to the outside complexity, the levity, and the lavishness which are conspicuous and intrusive. Such a home seems likely to become more of a happy nest and less of a perch; more of a dwelling place, and less of a service station, than would one whose interior design is actuated by the contrasted motives.

Another angle of significance from which many people view antiques, shows their value as reminders of the important personages and events which had to do with the section of the country from which the things came. So a chest from inland Pennsylvania might bring to mind the large number of German settlers who were drawn to that state in the late 1600's. A desk or bureau from Virginia should remind one of the leading part this colony played in the early 1700's. Then Patrick Henry and the Raleigh Tavern shared patriotic fame with Samuel Adams and Faneuil Hall of Massachusetts.

It might be that a Connecticut court cupboard recalled the formation of that colony in the 1630's. Then Thomas Hooker and William Pynchon became too liberal for the rigid Puritans of Massachusetts Bay Colony, so they moved with many followers to the Connecticut Valley and established the settlements of Hartford and Springfield.

But it may be that we prefer to see livelier pictures of the life back of our antique furnishings, as we surround them in fancy with their original settings. If so, there are vivid colors and lively romance in plenty associated with the days when men and women both dressed in silk brocades—cream color, gold, blue and red in dashing contrasts.

So in Williamsburg, Va.; in Philadelphia, in New York, in Boston, to mention only the conspicuous centers, did the gayety and the dignity of Colonial life move in its sedan chairs, coaches and on horseback.

Nor were such social standards lacking in smaller places or on the widely separated estates. Particularly in Tidewater, Va., where an estate's acres were counted in thousands, there prevailed a social status approaching the princely. Its passing has left little but memories and traditions, but these are an immeasurably rich heritage.

Whatever the fancied background against which we see these surviving fragments of old-time homes, it is almost certain to be one that will lead us to greater regard for the people and the accomplishments of their days. In the arrangement of these things and in the choice of accessories lying in form and color will most effectively bring out their decorative values, there is diversion in plenty for the homemaker.



Woman's Bedroom by John Wellborn Root of Chicago. Done in Pastel Tones of Rose, Gray and Blue. The Dressing Table and Revolving Chair Are of Pewter. The Wall Covering Is Gray Velvet and the Curtains are Velvet Glass Etched Out in Transparent Designs

## The Architect Extends His Scope

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

THE Metropolitan Museum of Art has chosen as the title of its eleventh exhibition of American industrial decoration, the "Architect and Industrial Arts."

Nine architects of distinction, seven from New York, one from Chicago and one from Detroit, have each taken a problem and solved it. These solutions present themselves to the public in the form of 12 alcoves and one central garden feature. Each one of these units was completely designed by one architect, whose ideas in respect to decorative features were carried through by craftsmen and producers of his selection.

The fascination of what at the moment is known as modernistic design is its liberty, its lack of finality. It is fluid still, and although it crystallizes at brilliant and unforgettable moments into shapes of exceeding interest, its energy is unbound and it rushes on to new interpretive expression. R. F. Bach, director of industrial relations on the museum staff committee, writes in the catalog, "Only as an interpreter can art function usefully."

Here is a touchstone by which to test the tendencies illustrated in the exhibition. Do they indicate a comprehension of the period? Do they offer designs suitable to a machine age, to a practical age?

**Walls Hinged in Sections**  
One alcove, by Ralph T. Walker, presents a man's study in a country house. It makes an interesting contribution to the question of space. The paneled walls of Japanese ash are hinged in sections, so that at any convenient point the paneling may be pulled out and then pushed in to form a shelf. In two corners are cabinets, the doors of which are composed of vertical leaves of glass which slide behind one another when the door closes. The effect is to break the light pleasantly.

In continuing through the exhibition, one encounters many interesting developments, in various materials, of this striated effect, which express the great interest felt at the present time both in surfaces and in light and shadow.

**A Subtle Melody**  
The woman's bedroom illustrated on this page, and designed by John Wellborn Root, of Chicago, employs an entirely novel way with mirror lighting. The reflecting surfaces at the back of the dressing table and wall mirrors are cut away in border designs leaving transparent figures through which the light shines warmly. A similar idea is carried

out in the velvet glass curtains, designed by Winold Reiss, which are etched out in transparent designs permitting the entrance of light.

The color scale of the room is supplied by the cushions of the tufted lounge chair. Various tones of gray, of blue and of rose play a subtle melody throughout. The walls are covered with pleated gray velvet which gives the striated effect to which attention already has been called. The carpet is dark rose, unpatterned, and the rug is gray fur. The dressing table and revolving chair are of pewter.

The niche in which, on a dais, is placed the bed is a separate but harmonizing composition, and was designed by Winold Reiss. He has executed the walls and ceiling in a pattern of arcs and right lines where pinks and grays melt together. The overdraperies at the windows are in the same temper.

**The Latest in Nurseries**  
Joseph Urban uses the striated effect in his man's den by covering the walls with narrow overlapping strips of pale wood. Accent is supplied by dark brown moiré upholstery.

Eugene Schoen had in mind progressive ideas of child-development when he planned the nursery. The walls are covered with a cloth, chartreuse in color, on which the child may experiment with his own pigments and wash them out. Shelf and nook space suggest the charms

of orderliness; and decorations transport the imagination into realms of make-believe.

More or less, of course, these things have been done before, but Mr. Schoen offers two new and practical ideas. One is the use of aluminum in tables and chairs and the construction of these in such a manner that their height can be regulated. The second is the simulation of daylight, produced by illumination concealed in the low cornice, and reflectors which throw the light on the ceiling, from which it is diffused.

The dining room, by Eliel Saarinen, of Detroit, suffers from its cramped position where the various pieces conflict. The wall fabric and rug in browns and taupes are delightful, but the dining-table with its recessed base of V-shaped compartments, the narrow, high-backed chairs, and the side tables set on supports which are functional rather than integral parts of the total design, all seem more original than satisfying.

In the bath and dressing room, Ely Jacques Kahn departs from the usual idea of decorative color and makes a room of great structural dignity, with walls, lavatory, tub and dressing table of black and brown glass. The radiator grilles are furnished with towel racks, and there are cabinets to contain every convenience.

Raymond M. Hood has designed an

open-air loggia for an apartment house, all of whose materials can withstand weather. His interest in new metals, finishes, devices and arrangements is evidenced again in his handsome executive's office. It shows his respect for the machine, which has supplanted the craftsman, and for material which is suitable to the demands made upon it and which is economical of upkeep. The walls are covered with fibroid, the furniture is aluminum, the vertical leaves of the curtains permit a perfect control of light.

The question formulated at the beginning of this article regarding the interpretive power evidenced by the art in this exhibition seems adequately answered. Throughout, the observer has discovered in use new materials of importance; respect shown by design for the powers and limitations of machines; economical utilization of space; reduction of labor in upkeep; ingenious replies to industrial problems; perhaps best of all, a comprehension of home as a retreat from a world which, otherwise, would be too much with us; a retreat whose values are subtle, pervasive, encouraging.

## What Pictures to Use—and Where

By MILDRED CHAMBERLAIN

THERE is no rule governing the choice of pictures in the home, but there are certain ones regarding the type of pictures best suited to each room. The use to which we put each room largely determines this.

Since formality is the keynote of the average hall and we wish to convey a cordial and dignified welcome, a bright color print, decorative in treatment, is in character. If a hall be light enough, a collection of etchings may be hung here. The lover of etchings may thus approach and study them closely.

Nowhere in the house can we reveal ourselves so spontaneously as in our living-rooms. The day of the "Countess Patoka," "Stuart Baby" and "Pharaoh's Horses" is past. They were not bad art, but they became too standardized, and showed no individuality. If you frankly enjoy a certain type of picture, providing it is worthy of the prominence your living-room affords it, have it. The pictures best suited to this room are landscapes, marine scenes (pictures which tell a story) and fine portraits. Banish personal photographs to more intimate rooms, where one may reveal his moods, tastes and ideals.

**Dining-room, Library, Bedroom**  
Gayety of color and formality of arrangement should characterize the dining-room. Dead ducks on planks are no longer done. How much gayety are flower and fruit pictures, garden scenes, well-framed family portraits, or fine reproductions of picturesque dignitaries by the old masters.

The library is a quiet, meditative room. Here etchings, engravings and historical scenes seem eminently at home. The rich colors of the book bindings are a fine foil for them.

The most personal apartment, the bedroom, is the place for personal pictures, such as framed photographs of family and friends, travel pictures and fantastic prints.

For the nursery we should take the child's psychology into consideration. Whatever he likes to hear about, to read about, or to look at in real life, he enjoys in a picture. The details should be simple, the pictures fairly large, and changed as he outgrows his infancy, and they should always be hung on a level with his line of vision.

**In the Kitchen, Too**  
When very young, the child likes story pictures such as the Mother Goose sort. A little later, play, sports, nature, boys and girls in other lands, and historical themes. The kitchen, until recently the most neglected room in the house, now has beautiful cabinets and colorful enamel ware. Why not place a gray colored print upon its barren walls, tending to lead one far away, in fancy, from the tedium of preparing three meals a day.

The pictures upon our walls should always mean something to us, and should, at the same time, do

something for our rooms. They can be potent factors in producing beauty, joy, brightness and color. Select and place them thoughtfully, for they are magic windows.

**Consider the Spaces**

Just as we show our taste by the selection of our pictures, so we express it in our placing and hanging of them. We form an opinion of the dwellers within lighted houses which we pass, by this very thing. We cannot see the furniture, we cannot see the rugs, yet there is something about the way in which the wall spaces have been used which is an unfailing index to the owner's taste.

In hanging pictures, one should have respect for the architectural lines of a room. Perhaps a fireplace occupies the center of a wall. This establishes a note of formality which can be echoed in the formal or balanced arrangement of pictures above the mantel and on either side of it.

If one side of a room be heavy with architectural details, such as fireplaces, windows and bookcases, the opposite wall may be balanced by large pictures above furniture of adequate size. If one lacks large pictures, a sufficient size group must be arranged of pictures related in subject and framing.

Another example of "following architectural lines" is that of hanging pictures on a staircase. In no other place should one hang pictures in step formation.

Breathing space is needed around pictures and one should "pyramid" them in relation to the furniture. If this is done, there will never be a feeling of topheaviness.

**At a Natural Height**

Pictures are more pleasing if they seem to be a part of the wall. A trial will show how high to place the screw eyes on the back of the picture to gain this flat effect. Small pictures may be hung "blind," but larger ones may need the support of wires or silk cords. Parallel wires are always used because, following the vertical corners of the room they seem less visible.

We hang pictures on our walls presumably because we enjoy looking at them. This should determine the height. The center of interest in the picture should be opposite the standing eye-level. Very large pictures might be a bit higher. Small, intimate ones may be placed at the seated eye-level over a sewing stand or writing desk. Nursery pictures should be on a level with the child's line of vision.

Two picture levels are enough in a room. Pictures are usually lined up according to the top or the bottom edge of the frames.

A wall of quiet tone, and a few well-selected pictures hung for the enjoyment of them will greatly enhance the pleasure you take in your rooms. You will be surprised at the number you can eliminate without a sense of loss.

**PICTURE HANGING SIMPLIFIED**  
For small pictures and little things, use MOORE'S PICTURE HANGERS. Glass Head—Steel Points. Harmonize with any color. Have heavy pictures and mirrors on 10c pins. Everywhere. Send for Sample. New Expanded Book MOORE PICTURE CO. Philadelphia, Pa.

**Old Russia**  
A shop which specializes in genuine antique crystal chandeliers, sconces, girandoles, and old mirrors. It also carries a large assortment of other antiques, consisting of old silver, icons, Russian lacquer, china, glass and furniture. 16 ARLINGTON STREET BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**Wanted—Old Pictures of**  
Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Baltimore or any large U. S. city, also lithographs of American sailing ships, iron motives. No photographs or book pictures wanted. A. STAINFORTH 39 Beacon Street BOSTON, MASS.

**B. Altman & Co.**  
FIFTH AVENUE AT THIRTY-FOURTH STREET  
Telephone MUrray Hill 7000  
NEW YORK

**DRAPERIES**  
...and upholsteries... designed in accordance with your wishes by Altman decorators, and made in our own workrooms under their personal supervision, will give your interiors the charm of important details effected by skilled artists.

**DECORATORS—SEVENTH FLOOR**

**Antiques**  
Jordan Marsh Company Boston

**Frank Partridge**  
Works of Art  
LONDON  
26 KING ST. ST. JAMES'S  
NEW YORK  
6 WEST FIFTY-SIXTH ST.

**PASADENA**  
**Antiques**  
DIRECT FROM ENGLAND  
**JOHN W. BURLEIGH**  
171 South Lake Avenue  
Pasadena, Calif.

**Department of Antiques, Decoration and Reproductions**

**A SHAVING MIRROR**  
of the Eighteenth Century

The old glass that served some Beau Brummel of another day still reflects the charm that can be felt only in authentic antiques. This mirror, with its three drawers and bone pulls and decoration, at \$135 is typical of a fine collection of antiques large or small.

**Lord & Taylor**  
FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

**Early Cape Cod Student's Lamp in PEWTER**  
Adapted for electrical illumination; from example of whale oil lamp, the work of Roger Gleason, early Massachusetts pewterer. 22 inches high. Sold without bulb or shade, but with glass chimney. Price \$11.50. Post paid U. S. A. **ALBERT D. RILEY** 42 Craghton Ave. Philadelphia 3, Pa.

**Yes, Madam, Our Finest Open Stock China and Glass are included in the March Sales at lower prices**

**Entire Stocks ten to fifty per cent. less**

**JOHN WANAMAKER NEW YORK**  
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET

Wanamaker's—Second gallery, new building

# Music News of the World

## Mood and Sport in Music

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

**T**CHAIKOVSKY, as opera composer, was overcome, in the first decades of the twentieth century, by Moussorgsky. It was due particularly to Diaghilev and the French that a composer, overshadowed for a long time by Tchaikovsky and Rimsky-Korsakoff, came to the front; this, however, led to an exaggeration, for it would be unfair to forget that Tchaikovsky was the first among the Russian composers to gain a European reputation. Neither Glinka nor Dargomizhski had passed the frontiers of their own country.

Of course Tchaikovsky would never have had the good fortune to be accepted in the narrow circle of the masters of the nineteenth century, if he had not lived in close touch with German romanticism on one side, and with French elegance on the other. As the first and the best pupil of the Petersburg Conservatory, which was founded on the initiative of Anton Rubinstein, he was much more familiar with musical romanticism in Germany than with the new tendencies at home. Everybody knows how Moussorgsky and the young composer, who had to defend their position against Tchaikovsky and those who supported him. He was the professional musician against those whom he rated as amateurs. He was the spokesman of romantic culture, though mixed with Russian elements. It was more than natural, then, that, at a given moment, justice was done to Moussorgsky as the forerunner of naturalism, impressionism, expressionism and some other "isms" appearing in the course of 30 to 40 years. But it is no less natural that now, after Moussorgsky's ascent, Tchaikovsky is being restored to the position which he deserves.

**Admired by Stravinsky**  
No doubt Russian romanticism, as realized by Tchaikovsky, does not quite agree with the present trend in music. A man like Stravinsky, however, who certainly cannot be approached with not being up-to-date, is now much more inclined toward Tchaikovsky than toward Moussorgsky. We may find this very strange, but there must be some reason for a representative of modernity to bow to a composer who seemed to him unjustly neglected, though in Germany Tchaikovsky has never ceased to be appreciated by those who had, at the bottom of their hearts, preserved their love of romanticism. It was the close connection of Tchaikovsky with Schumann that opened for him the path to Central Europe, where Arthur Nikisch was the most eloquent advocate of the romantic style.

If at the time when Tchaikovsky, almost contemporaneously with the Bohemians Dvorák and Smetana and the Norwegian composer Edvard Grieg, entered upon the platform of European music, he was in friendly contact with German romanticism, it was the same connection of Tchaikovsky with Schumann that opened for him the path to Central Europe, where Arthur Nikisch was the most eloquent advocate of the romantic style.

## AMUSEMENTS

### BOSTON

**FRANK SPEAIGHT**  
Dickens Interpretations  
Monday, March 11, 3 p. m.  
HOTEL STANTON  
Reserved seats, \$2.00, 3.00  
at Hotel Stanton and at the door

### COPLY

Tues., Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30  
Evenings at 8:30

### THE WHISPERING GALLERY

Opening Monday Eve., March 18  
First Production in America

**THE RINGER**  
By EDGAR WALLACE  
Super Mystery Comedy

### SYMPHONY HALL

Tuesday, March 12, at 8 p. m.  
Dayton Westminister  
Choir  
JOHN FINLEY  
WILLSON  
Conductor

Auspices: Council of Federations of Women's Church Societies

Sunday, March 17, at 3:30  
CHOPIN  
LISZT  
PROGRAM

Sunday, March 24, at 3:30

### Pension Fund Concert

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA  
SERGE Koussevitzky, Conductor  
WAGNER PROGRAM

### MIAMI, FLA.

### Temple Theater

N. W. N. River Drive  
Burton-Garrett  
Players

PRESENT  
D-WIT Newline's Sensational Success  
"THE ROAD OF PICARDY"  
WEEK OF MARCH 11TH

with Hindemith, the witty parts of this concerto are much stronger than the lyric sections. The latter are very short, which makes the shortcomings appear less obvious. But all the other movements are so full of life and have been worked out with so much facility and rhythmic vigor that, on the whole, it was a pleasure to listen to this composition consisting of five parts, the more so because Josef Wolfsthal, the soloist, played the very difficult part with a mastery hardly to be found in any other young violinist.

What came immediately afterward was sport-like music. I have already mentioned in these columns the great success achieved by Kurt Weill, with his incidental music interspersed in the so-called "Dreigroschenoper," which is the German or rather Berlin edition of the English "Beggars Opera." Though I myself prefer the original music written for the play, I cannot deny that Kurt Weill, like the clever man he is, has transcribed old and modern songs in a more or less jazz-like very effective style. It may seem strange that this music is allowed to enter the concert hall. Kurt Weill seems indeed to despise all that is held sacred by the concert-goer, and even a choral has to become the butt of his wit. But concert audiences, particularly in the Klempner house, are not so easily shocked. They tolerate naughty composers, but also to apply to them for their bad behavior. So Kurt Weill scores a triumph, which perhaps will last with closer examination.

## The Genuine Score of "Boris"

By M. D. CALVOCORESSI

**T**HE original score of "Boris Godunov," published for the first time recently, has been forgotten many years in the archives of the Russian Theaters while Moussorgsky's masterpiece, in Rimsky-Korsakoff's bowdlerized version, and abridged according to the whim of producers, slumbered in obscurity in the sun. The few people who during that time examined the manuscript had little to say of it, except that it contained much unpublished material and that the score was unsatisfactory. We have often heard, too, that Moussorgsky's music was unsatisfactory in respect of structure, harmony, modulation, rhythm and character. All these criticisms are being gradually disposed of; only the question of the scoring remains to be considered.

Moussorgsky, when he started scoring "Boris," had comparatively little technical experience. He had learned a good deal from Balakirev, taken lessons with another teacher (whose name is unknown), and heard a couple of early works of his own performed at concerts. It is likely that he studied Berlioz's "Treatise of Instrumentation" diligently, and that suggestions given therein might help to account for certain features of his writing. But for the whole, his method was equally naïve and tentative, and his extraordinary intuition and sense of fitness. The scoring of "Boris" is no "textbook" scoring, but serves its purpose wonderfully.

### Restrained Color Scheme

The austere and somber character of the work called for an equally austere and restrained scheme of orchestral coloring (very different from the glitter and external pomp introduced by Rimsky-Korsakoff). Moussorgsky achieved this by utmost economy of timbres and by careful selection. The setting of "Boris" comprises all the usual instruments: three flutes, of which the third occasionally takes up the piccolo, two oboes (the second taking up the cor anglais in the third act), two clarinets, two bassoons, four horns, two trumpets, three trombones and tuba, the bow instruments, timpani, bass drum, side drum (third act and Revolution scene only), tambourin (third act only), cymbals (third act and Revolution scene only), tam-tam, and a harp in the third act. In the Coronation scene, but many of these (apart from the several whose restricted use I have just indicated) are resorted to very sparingly.

Of the wind instruments the most prominent are the clarinets, bassoons and horns. The oboes are used comparatively little; but are always kept in reserve for special purposes. The timpani likewise. This husbanding of the orchestra's loudest and most vivid instruments is particularly characteristic of Moussorgsky's policy of restraint, of his resolve always to achieve his ends with a minimum of means.

The use of the bow instruments is equally significant. The violas come very much into prominence (this, coupled with the importance given to clarinets, bassoons and horns, accounts for the somber color of many parts of the work). The double basses often play without the cello, or keep silent while the cello give out the bass (at times reinforced by one or several wind instruments).

In this sober, unadorned scheme, every orchestral color stands out in full value and in strong relief. Moussorgsky's sense of economy and selection achieves as much as—and indeed often more than—lavishness could have achieved. Subtlety and efficiency are displayed not only in the choice and blend of colors, but in an almost unerring sense of tonal values (the few flaws that occur here and there are mere oversights, of the kind that can be done away with by trifling adjustments during rehearsal). As a rule, the orchestration comes off splendidly. At first, here and there, it may sound strange on account of its starkness and intentional ruggedness. It will surely not sound stranger than Debussy's orchestra sounded to most hearers 30 years ago. It is sensitive, mobile and supple, remarkable for its fitness, freshness and consistency.

On the matter of fitness I should like to quote a remark by the Russian critic Igor Gleboff on the character of the Coronation scene: "In 'Boris' the Coronation scene

## An Operatic Roman Holiday

By ALFREDO CASELLA

**A**LTHOUGH it is far from having attained popularity, everyone at any rate knows the strange theatrical work of Francesco Malipiero called "Sette Canzoni." The celebrated Venetian composer is the author of a whole theatrical cycle, which constitutes—in this period so rich in tendencies that are sometimes contradictory—one of the most singular efforts toward a new solution of the seemingly insoluble problem of the "drama cantato."

Everyone believes that the last century saw the origin, maturity, but also the gradual decline and fall of the star of romantic musical drama. Everyone recognizes that this type of art is today barred or even defunct. But no one wants to renounce the temptation to revive the ancient "melodrama." And thus, during these last years, we have seen the appearance of a number of dramatic-musical revivals: post-Wagnerian drama, musical comedy, jazz opera, operas, opera-oratorio, camera opera, etc. No one is alarmed at this array of research. It seems to me on the contrary that it is a good augury and that from all this reaching out toward a future that one perceives as yet very confusedly, it may

### A Most Curious Work

This is a most curious work, one of those works for which it is difficult to find a precedent, and which knows no tomorrow. The only antecedent that the "Canzoni" might invoke would be those famous futurist theatrical syntheses, launched by Marinetti and his friends 20 years or so ago, which condensed in a few minutes a veritable dramatic plot. For the "Sette Canzoni" are made of seven authentic dramatic "syntheses," whose basis is provided by an ancient poem, often of a popular character, which becomes the pretext for a short plot.

### Ahead of His Time

Here we have a concrete instance of restraint dictated by the obvious requirements of the drama. Heard separately, or in its place in the curtailed and altered version of "Boris," the Coronation scene as rewritten by Rimsky-Korsakoff may please: turning "to the genuine 'Boris' we see at once that Moussorgsky's instinct has struck the right note. But, more generally speaking, Moussorgsky, even when the requirements of his subject matter are not so definite, inclined by choice toward a minimum of emphasis and elaboration. He drew extensively on pure colors and small combinations; and in this respect as in most others, his output foreshadows a much later stage of the evolution of musical art. Mr. Gleboff rightly remarks that his ideals in the matter of scoring called for far more than was provided by the technical resources available in his days, but that nevertheless he did not fall very far short in his attempt at achieving an orchestral setting "as live, as expressive, as delicately shaded as the human voice."

It has often been said—perhaps with a measure of truth—that Rimsky-Korsakoff's arrangement, far less unconventional and outwardly more attractive to the average opera-goer, had rendered it possible to popularize "Boris Godunov." Incidentally, it should be pointed out that the genuine score had never been accessible until now, so that for producers, the matter had remained one of Hobson's choice. My own view is, even now, that the genuine score, when it is first heard, is a little more than a little disappointing. But it is not the lot of many productions which, conceived in an exceptional atmosphere, remain there forever. And this is why the "Sette Canzoni" cannot be given in an ordinary lyric theater. It should have been enough to remember the disastrous first performance of this work in 1922 at the Opéra in Paris, forever to avoid risking the "Canzoni" in a similar type of theater; while the same work,

### Needs Different Setting

But the very character of the work, an extremely peculiar and exceptional character, necessarily limits its possibilities of performance. All original work of art is, to begin with, an "exception." But the greater number of works of art cease little by little to be "exceptional" and become "normal." All the same, such is not the lot of many productions which, conceived in an exceptional atmosphere, remain there forever. And this is why the "Sette Canzoni" cannot be given in an ordinary lyric theater. It should have been enough to remember the disastrous first performance of this work in 1922 at the Opéra in Paris, forever to avoid risking the "Canzoni" in a similar type of theater; while the same work,

### Two Solos

By Leta Bishop Graf

**THE INHABITANT SHALL NOT SAY I AM SICK**  
(Words by Louise Knight Westley Oakes)  
CITY OF GOD  
(Words by Mary E. Cobb)  
FORTY CENTS POSTPAID  
Address LETA B. GRAFF, Brookfield, Mo., or J. W. Jenkins Sons Music Co., Kansas City, Mo.

### ARTHUR F. WREGE

VOCAL STUDIO

205 W. 57th Street, New York City

Mrs. RUTH L. WREGE

ASSOCIATE TEACHER

Singer's problems carefully analyzed and corrected. Tel. Circle 5420

When Bach wrote his immortal pipe organ compositions I was soon after the first Kilgen Organs were built that Johann Sebastian Bach captured the pipe organ's total grandeur with his matchless compositions. Since 1640 Kilgen craftsmen have seen and kept pace with the development of the pipe organ.

In countless churches, both impressive and modest, Kilgen Organs now give tonal testimony to three centuries of organ building experience. You will find our literature both interesting and informative.

Geo. Kilgen & Son, Inc., 4027 N. Union Blvd., St. Louis, U.S.A.

There are Kilgen Organs in Many Christian Science Churches.

Kilgen Organs

HOOK & HASTINGS CO.

KENDAL GREEN, MASSACHUSETTS

THE AIM in planning and constructing each Aeolian Organ is to produce an instrument prepared in every way to render the most beautiful and lasting service possible.

The acoustical problems present in the individual church are carefully studied, and the Organ artistically voiced to meet the immediate requirements. Through such attention to detail Aeolian Organs have become distinguished for their exceptionally beautiful tonal quality in both the individual stops and the full ensemble.

The purchaser of an Aeolian Organ possesses an instrument of the highest tonal, mechanical and electrical attainments. Through their high development and dependable electric action, they achieve an instant crisp response which is unique in the Organ field. The completeness and convenience of their consoles will please the most critical and exacting Organ virtuosi.

Aeolian Organs possess a heritage of rich traditions. The firms of Roosevelt, and Farrand & Votey form a background which in itself is guarantee of the excellence of Aeolian-Votey Organs.

AEOLIAN-VOTEY

589 Fifth Avenue at 54th Street  
New York City

## "Snow-Maiden" in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

**T**HE Private Opera of Paris at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées continues its series of brilliant performances that are so remarkable in their musical excellence, the intelligence of their stage settings and the atmosphere of faith and enthusiasm that inspires them. "Snegurotchka," which constitutes the third production of this interesting Russian season, is done with the same approach as the "Tsar Saltan" and "Prince Igor."

Here, the libretto seems a little more long-drawn-out. The theme does not provide those strong colorings and vivid Orientalism from which Rimsky always draws such amusing and individual effects. The subjects hold the score on the tender, poetic note with an insistence that is sometimes a little indiscreet.

It is certain that the libretto of the "Snow-Maiden" whose heart warms and melts under the rays of the sun of love is a little too amply developed in a plot which is prolonged only by the favor of rather arbitrary episodes and obliging diversions. But from one end of the work to the other the musical interest does not weaken.

### Enriched With Color

We had not forgotten the revelation given to us formerly at the Opéra-Comique of this fresh, perfumed work. But we obviously could not have suspected all the color with which it is enriched by the fellow countrymen of this delicious, blonde, ingenious creature called Snowflake, whose father is the good man Winter and who calls with all her prayers for the love which will warm her icy heart and at the same time will consume her completely.

### Debussey Festival

At the Opéra a very moving musical festival has been given; organized by the Claude Debussy Committee to collect the funds necessary

for the erection of a monument to the author of "Pelléas." At the announcement of this commemorative musicians throughout the world were moved. In South America and in Holland, concerts have been organized in circumstances of extraordinary enthusiasm. Manifestations of the same kind are announced in England, Germany and Italy, and it is hoped that, in the musical circles of the United States, this sympathetic example will be followed.

It is a question, indeed, of raising two monuments, one by the Martel brothers of extremely modern tendencies, which will be built in Paris in a new quarter, and the other from the chisel of Bourdelle, for the town of Saint-Germain-en-Laye where Debussy was born.

### Planning to Buy a Piano?

YOU don't need to be an expert to select a fine piano nowadays. Just make sure the instrument contains the Wesell, Nickel & Gross piano action. Then you are certain to make a satisfactory purchase because the Wesell, Nickel & Gross action is always found in pianos of proven excellence.

Your choice is not limited. Most prominent makes are equipped with this famous action. You readily give it to yourself to choose a piano which contains this action of fine balance and life-long durability.

WESSELL, NICKEL & GROSS  
FOUNDED IN 1874 NEW YORK

When you buy a piano, make sure it has the Wesell, Nickel & Gross Piano Action.

At the Opéra a very moving musical festival has been given; organized by the Claude Debussy Committee to collect the funds necessary

for the erection of a monument to the author of "Pelléas." At the announcement of this commemorative musicians throughout the world were moved. In South America and in Holland, concerts have been organized in circumstances of extraordinary enthusiasm. Manifestations of the same kind are announced in England, Germany and Italy, and it is hoped that, in the musical circles of the United States, this sympathetic example will be followed.

It is a question, indeed, of raising two monuments, one by the Martel brothers of extremely modern tendencies, which will be built in Paris in a new quarter, and the other from the chisel of Bourdelle, for the town of Saint-Germain-en-Laye where Debussy was born.

The festival at the Opéra was extremely brilliant. There was this in it that was particularly touching, that it was given with the co-operation of the four conductors of the great orchestral societies who are not accustomed to practice such close fraternity. Thus one saw in succession at the desk Philippe Gaubert, representing the Société des Concerts du Conservatoire; Gabriel Pierné, in the name of the Concerts Colonne; Albert Wolff, of the Concerts Lamoureux, and D.E. Ingebrecht, conductor of the Concerts Pasdeloup.

The program included some of the most characteristic works of the master: "La Damselle Bleue," the "Prélude à l'Après-midi d'un Faune," "La Mer," the "Trois Chansons de Philippe d'Orléans" and "Ibéria." A profound emotion stirred the audience during this beautiful evening of commemoration, which will leave a memory of noble quality in all those present.

The use of the choruses in particular gives an unexpected importance. These vocal ensembles, full of delicious nuances, are today interpreted with a finish and delicacy that are very humbling to our subsidized theaters. This and the splendid quality of the orchestral performance assured by Walter Stram's instrumentalists under the direction of Emile Cooper, give these productions a singular artistic value.

As always, one marvels at the picturesqueness and gaiety of the décor, the construction of which is always simple and which does not aim at realistic deception, but which charms the eye by the vivacity of color and fantasy of design. Mme. Maria Kousnezoff composed scenically a charming silhouette of Snegurotchka. Mme. Davidoff detailed with taste the airs of Lehi. Mme. Sadoven was a charming Fairy Spring. The masculine interpretation is first rate, with Popoff excellent in the part of Mizguir.

Debussey Festival

At the Opéra a very moving musical festival has been given; organized by the Claude Debussy Committee to collect the funds necessary

for the erection of a monument to the author of "Pelléas." At the announcement of this commemorative musicians throughout the world were moved. In South America and in Holland, concerts have been organized in circumstances of extraordinary enthusiasm. Manifestations of the same kind are announced in England, Germany and Italy, and it is hoped that, in the musical circles of the United States, this sympathetic example will be followed.

It is a question, indeed, of raising two monuments, one by the Martel brothers of extremely modern tendencies, which will be built in Paris in a new quarter, and the other from the chisel of Bourdelle, for the town of Saint-Germain-en-Laye where Debussy was born.

The festival at the Opéra was extremely brilliant. There was this in it that was particularly touching, that it was given with the co-operation of the four conductors of the great orchestral societies who are not accustomed to practice such close fraternity. Thus one saw in succession at the desk Philippe Gaubert, representing the Société des Concerts du Conservatoire; Gabriel Pierné, in the name of the Concerts Colonne; Albert Wolff, of the Concerts Lamoureux, and D.E. Ingebrecht, conductor of the Concerts Pasdeloup.

The program included some of the most characteristic works of the master: "La Damselle Bleue," the "Prélude à l'Après-midi d'un Faune," "La Mer," the "Trois Chansons de Philippe d'Orléans" and "Ibéria." A profound emotion stirred the audience during this beautiful evening of commemoration, which will leave a memory of noble quality in all those present.

The use of the choruses in particular gives an unexpected importance. These vocal ensembles, full of delicious nuances, are today interpreted with a finish and delicacy that are very humbling to our subsidized theaters. This and the splendid quality of the orchestral performance assured by Walter Stram's instrumentalists under the direction of Emile Cooper, give these productions a singular artistic value.

As always, one marvels at the picturesqueness and gaiety of the décor, the construction of which is always simple and which does not aim at realistic deception, but which charms the eye by the vivacity of color and fantasy of design. Mme. Maria Kousnezoff composed scenically a charming silhouette of Snegurotchka. Mme. Davidoff detailed with taste the airs of Lehi. Mme. Sadoven was a charming Fairy Spring. The masculine interpretation is first rate, with Popoff excellent in the part of Mizguir.

Debussey Festival

At the Opéra a very moving musical festival has been given; organized by the Claude Debussy Committee to collect the funds necessary

for the erection of a monument to the author of "Pelléas." At the announcement of this commemorative musicians throughout the world were moved. In South America and in Holland, concerts have been organized in circumstances of extraordinary enthusiasm. Manifestations of the same kind are announced in England, Germany and Italy, and it is hoped that, in the musical circles of the United States, this sympathetic example will be followed.

It is a question, indeed, of raising two monuments, one by the Martel brothers of extremely modern tendencies, which will be built in Paris in a new quarter, and the other from the chisel of Bourdelle, for the town of Saint-Germain-en-Laye where Debussy was born.

The festival at the Opéra was extremely brilliant. There was this in it that was particularly touching, that it was given with the co-operation of the four conductors of the great orchestral societies who are not accustomed to practice such close fraternity. Thus one saw in succession at the desk Philippe Gaubert, representing the Société des Concerts du Conservatoire; Gabriel Pierné, in the name of the Concerts Colonne; Albert Wolff, of the Concerts Lamoureux, and D.E. Ingebrecht, conductor of the Concerts Pasdeloup.

The program included some of the most characteristic works of the master: "La Damselle Bleue," the "Prélude à l'Après-midi d'un Faune," "La Mer," the "Trois Chansons de Philippe d'Orléans" and "Ibéria." A profound emotion stirred the audience during this beautiful evening of commemoration, which will leave a memory of noble quality in all those present.

The use of the choruses in particular gives an unexpected importance. These vocal ensembles, full of delicious nuances, are today interpreted with a finish and delicacy that are very humbling to our subsidized theaters. This and the splendid quality of the orchestral performance assured by Walter Stram's instrumentalists under the direction of Emile Cooper, give these productions a singular artistic value.

As always, one marvels at the picturesqueness and gaiety of the décor, the construction of which is always simple and which does not aim at realistic deception, but which charms the eye by the vivacity of color and fantasy of design. Mme. Maria Kousnezoff composed scenically a charming silhouette of Snegurotchka. Mme. Davidoff detailed with taste the airs of Lehi. Mme. Sadoven was a charming Fairy Spring. The masculine interpretation is first rate, with Popoff excellent in the part of Mizguir.

Debussey Festival

At the Opéra a very moving musical festival has been given; organized by the Claude Debussy Committee to collect the funds necessary

for the erection of a monument to the author of "Pelléas." At the announcement of this commemorative musicians throughout the world were moved. In South America and in Holland, concerts have been organized in circumstances of extraordinary enthusiasm. Manifestations of the same kind are announced in England, Germany and Italy, and it is hoped that, in the musical circles of the United States, this sympathetic example will be followed.

It is a question, indeed, of raising two monuments, one by the Martel brothers of extremely modern tendencies, which will be built in Paris in a new quarter, and the other from the chisel of Bourdelle, for the town of Saint-Germain-en-Laye where Debussy was born.

The festival at the Opéra was extremely brilliant. There was this in it that was particularly touching, that it was given with the co-operation of the four conductors of the great orchestral societies who are not accustomed to practice such close fraternity. Thus one saw in succession at the desk Philippe Gaubert, representing the Société des Concerts du Conservatoire; Gabriel Pierné, in the name of the Concerts Colonne; Albert Wolff, of the Concerts Lamoureux, and D.E. Ingebrecht, conductor of the Concerts Pasdeloup.

The program included some of the most characteristic works of the master: "La Damselle Bleue," the "Prélude à l'Après-midi d'un Faune," "La Mer," the "Trois Chansons de Philippe d'Orléans" and "Ibéria." A profound emotion stirred the audience during this beautiful evening of commemoration, which will leave a memory of noble quality in all those present.

The use of the choruses in particular gives an unexpected importance. These vocal ensembles, full of delicious nuances, are today interpreted with a finish and delicacy that are very humbling to our subsidized theaters. This and the splendid quality of the orchestral performance assured by Walter Stram's instrumentalists under the direction of Emile Cooper, give these productions a singular artistic value.

As always, one marvels at the picturesqueness and gaiety of the décor, the construction of which is always simple and which does not aim at realistic deception, but which charms the eye by the vivacity of color and fantasy of design. Mme. Maria Kousnezoff composed scenically a charming silhouette of Snegurotchka. Mme. Davidoff detailed with taste the airs of Lehi. Mme. Sadoven was a charming Fairy Spring. The masculine interpretation is first rate, with Popoff excellent in the part of Mizguir.

Debussey Festival

At the Opéra a very moving musical festival has been given; organized by the Claude Debussy Committee to collect the funds necessary

for the erection of a monument to the author of "Pelléas." At the announcement of this commemorative musicians throughout the world were moved. In South America and in Holland, concerts have been organized in circumstances of extraordinary enthusiasm. Manifestations of the same kind are announced in England, Germany and Italy, and it is hoped that, in the musical circles of the United States, this sympathetic example will be followed.

It is a question, indeed, of raising two monuments, one by the Martel brothers of extremely modern tendencies, which will be built in Paris in a new quarter, and the other from the chisel of Bourdelle, for the town of Saint-Germain-en-Laye where Debussy was born.

The festival at the Opéra was extremely brilliant. There was this in it that was particularly touching, that it was given with the co-operation of the four conductors of the great orchestral societies who are not accustomed to practice such close fraternity. Thus one saw in succession at the desk Philippe Gaubert, representing the Société des Concerts du Conservatoire; Gabriel Pierné, in the name of the Concerts Colonne; Albert Wolff, of the Concerts Lamoureux, and D.E. Ingebrecht, conductor of the Concerts Pasdeloup.

The program included some of the most characteristic works of the master: "La Damselle Bleue," the "Prélude à l'Après-midi d'un Faune," "La Mer," the "Trois Chansons de Philippe d'Orléans" and "Ibéria." A profound emotion stirred the audience during this beautiful evening of commemoration, which will leave a memory of noble quality in all those present.

The use of the choruses in particular gives an unexpected importance. These vocal ensembles, full of delicious nuances, are today interpreted with a finish and delicacy that are very humbling to our subsidized theaters. This and the splendid quality of the orchestral performance assured by Walter Stram's instrumentalists under the direction of Emile Cooper, give these productions a singular artistic value.

As always, one marvels at the picturesqueness and gaiety of the décor, the construction of which is always simple and which does not aim at realistic deception, but which charms the eye by the vivacity of color and fantasy of design. Mme. Maria Kousnezoff composed scenically a charming silhouette of Snegurotchka. Mme. Davidoff detailed with taste the airs of Lehi. Mme. Sadoven was a charming Fairy Spring. The masculine interpretation is first rate, with Popoff excellent in the part of Mizguir.

Debussey Festival

At the Opéra a very moving musical festival has been given; organized by the Claude Debussy Committee to collect the funds necessary

for the erection of a monument to the author of "Pelléas." At the announcement of this commemorative musicians throughout the world were moved. In South America and in Holland, concerts have been organized in circumstances of extraordinary enthusiasm. Manifestations of the same kind are announced in England, Germany and Italy, and it is hoped that, in the musical circles of the United States, this sympathetic example will be followed.

It is a question, indeed, of raising two monuments, one by the Martel brothers of extremely modern tendencies, which will be built in Paris in a new quarter, and the other from the chisel of Bourdelle, for the town of Saint-Germain-en-Laye where Debussy was born.

The festival at the Opéra was extremely brilliant. There was this in it that was particularly touching, that it was given with the co-operation of the four conductors of the great orchestral societies who are not accustomed to practice such close fraternity. Thus one saw in succession at the desk Philippe Gaubert, representing the Société des Concerts du Conservatoire; Gabriel Pierné, in the name of the Concerts Colonne; Albert Wolff, of the Concerts Lamoureux, and D.E. Ingebrecht, conductor of the Concerts Pasdeloup.

The program included some of the most characteristic works of the master: "La Damselle Bleue," the "Prélude à l'Après-midi d'un Faune," "

## THE HOME FORUM

## The Flowers of Armenia

IN THE popular poetry of Armenia of the eighteenth century a large space is given by the poets and trouvères to the native country landscapes, and to the flowers and birds which embellish the land. The poetic accent of these singers of flowers and trees and brooks has such a natural charm, and their rhythm such an easy flow that one can only think of the soft gliding of streamlets in the woodlands and meadows. The sentiments expressed by these poets in praise of the beautiful things in nature are simple and naïve; these poets are mostly untaught men, without literary training or erudition, yet endowed with a power of perception and a lyrical gift. They seem to have an inner communion with the things which they sing in moments of inspiration and ecstasy; their rapture is that of a primitive, who has suddenly perceived a vision passing before his eyes.

Today I would like to introduce to you one of these poets, David Salazar, and one of his long poems, entitled "Praise of the Flowers," in which he sings of the flowers of Armenia. This poem is not accessible in English. Mr. Arshag Chobanian, an Armenian writer of Paris, has recently translated it into French. In the third volume of his *Roseraie d'Arménie*—an anthology of the best Armenian popular poets before the nineteenth century.

David Salazar, like the Latin poet, humbly evokes the Muse to compose a song of praise, but his Muse is not a pagan god; it is the "Celestial Father, the Pathless Divinity." After this evocation he exalts the glittering Spring of Armenia, and in a deep, awful accent speaks of the "four elements"—the earth, the water, the wind, and the fire, which made the foundation of the world's edifice. The poet sees in these four elemental forces the unity of nature, and speaks of them in moral terms. The earth, the water, the wind, and the fire, the poet asserts, are bound to one another; they are faithful friends united in an inseparable affection. The Spring is a tree, the months are the branches loaded with black and white fruits. Of the twelve months of the year March is the basis. When the month of March arrives he sees the Lord giving order to the earth, and the earth awakes from its slumber; let the plants and vegetation come forth out of the soil, and arise robed in green attire. Then he gives order to the air, and the air proceeds out in a deep, awful accent spreads joy over the world, and gives the flowers opportunity to appear. Heaven and earth rejoice; from everywhere ineffable perfumes emanate. The flowers blow by hundreds of thousands, resplendent with all kinds of color; each having its own fragrance, each lovelier than the other.

The poet thus depicts the background of his poem. He gathers together the elements that are strewn in nature and constructs out of them the artistic edifice in which he exhibits the flowers of his native land. That beautiful edifice is built of sunshine and dew and verdure; over it the fine, fleecy clouds hang like natural ornaments, and the breeze comes into it like beautiful music. The four natural elements like four forces are there working out their ways toward the co-ordination of the four seasons, and toward the harmonization of the other natural forces, which put the flowers in bloom and make the dew descend on the trees and shrubberies, which wake the birds in the hours of dawn and make them sing in exultant tones the beauty of the universe.

Each flower is named and described in beautiful terms. First of all it is the snowdrop and the narcissus that arrive. They appear and appeal to all the flowers together: "Flowers, awake from your deep sleep; how long will you stay resting under the earth? Rise by the thousand and by the myriad, and come throwing over the world your attire."

Then the plants and the shrubs shoot forth, fringed with blossoms. Afterward the primrose and the Easter daisy shine brighter as soon as the remaining snow melts on the hills. Then the poet, imbued with the delights of nature, depicts the rising of waters that inundate the green meadows; describes the high peaks of mountains ornate with flowers, and the smiling valleys stirred up with joy, radiate a thousand hues. He sees and portrays the mysterious awakening of things in green valleys and meadows. The yellow and dark red tulip is there, decked in a bluish striped stuff; the hyacinth, the raspberry bush, the anemone or the windflower, and many others of native names which are hard to translate are also there in the Armenian countryside. There is also the Yezantahig, or the "flower of the oxen," the color of which is more vivid than the purple, and which blooms forth in dry places. This flower enjoys the dryness of summer.

"I will laud still other flowers, little and large, the century with the Meckler (a musky flower); The flower Ayruer and the Mamkhop (the curls of grand-mother) open with the Aroegh (flower of the brooks); The Tsapzap exults and laughs now, as the flowers which shoot forth from the Tsilzap. The Tsilzap in purple blossoms, a beautiful and graceful! The euphorbia is yellow, its colour is the queen of yellows. The Tsil, the Tsela, the Tzaroorik have painted their faces with sundry golden nuances. The heliobee is of a greenish blue which mingles with Akhlak-hentoor.

We shall need a thousand eyes to distinguish all these flowers; They have become numberless by now, how to see them all? They have mingled with one another, and all rejoice, returning thanks to the Lord. The marsh-mallow, the orchard and honeywort look like trees in bloom. The wild rose (Sood Vart) has mingled with the swarm of eglantines.

The poppy has put on its crown, straightening its handsome head near the Theokkamar. The mullen in its bloom all along its high trunk keeping company with Gochmeer. But the poet remembers that the flowers are as numerous as the stars in the sky; they bloom forth in the morning and fade away in the evening; during the day they all offer their necks to the bees. Among them the artemisia has no color, but the poppy has a lovely fragrance. It is very lonely in the meadow, and the other flowers. There is another flower called plantain, which shoots forth in separate troupes in the meadows; its hue is of a reddish violet color. The flower that is called shervan (in native language) is white, and shoots forth in the meadows with the asarum. The vetch shines in the morning. The goat's beard and succory await the appearance of the Arevoty (son of the sun). This band of flowers stay apart, following the sun all day long. There are a few flowers that come in bloom in the fields, as the Gamotash, the bind-weed and the buttercup. There are also some flowers that burst forth amid the stones, as the Krenk (the little crane) and the Cak-velek (reed of partridge). The birthwort and the sengreen like to be near the violet. The myrtle, the lily and the tuberose are very desirous to be close to each other. The aspic, all of a vivid red, always radiant and handsome, is blooming in the midst of fresh springs. The sweet heather and the Khaf and Lalazar in resplendent attires smell good; and the Vart (rose) and the Hazrevat (dark-red roses) form the majestic group roses. The Voskedashlik (flower of gold) shines in a radiant beauty carrying agrets around its head. The Sharsharoorik has a very yellow heart; its petals are of the color of Brazilian wood. Its trunk is of a red of madder-root. There is a flower called "rose of the morning," which does not open in the daytime; it bursts forth in bloom after the night, bringing out all its glitter during the night.

There are many other native flowers which the learned men have not identified. The flower that is called Abosozan never comes down from the mountains; it has a very vivid blue color. And the flower called Antaram never fades away summer and winter. The flower that is called Poorazan is like a row of roses or like a golden censer; and the one that is called Balasan shoots forth in super groups like a chorus of noble dames. So proceeds the Poem of David Salazar, "Praise of the Flowers."



Lady Anne Clifford. From the Portrait at Knole by Mytens.

## Two Portraits, Lady Anne and "The Child"

DANIEL MYTENS, the elder, came over to England when James I was king, and in the next reign held a high place in the court of Charles I. While he was enjoying the fame and favor of a splendid reputation, and the appreciation and patronage of those in high circles, Van Dyck came to England—Van Dyck, the great master of portraiture—and was appointed principal painter at court. Mytens found himself in a difficult situation. No one, least of all a temperamental artist, doing sincere work, wishes to be supplanted even by a master. So Mytens asked permission of the King to pick up his paint-box and palette and take himself off into the country. Charles, surmising how Mytens felt, showed a royal sympathy for the artist and persuaded him to remain at court. "Because," he said, "there is enough painting for both you and Van Dyck."

Van Dyck, undoubtedly, was a splendid man as well as a great artist, and he evidently displayed sympathetic consideration for Mytens, because the two became intimate friends, profiting by their association, and each other's work. That Mytens shows the influence of Van Dyck, as well as that of his earlier master, Rubens (in his background), is seen in the fact that two became intimate friends, profiting by their association, and each other's work. That Mytens shows the influence of Van Dyck, as well as that of his earlier master, Rubens (in his background), is seen in the fact that two became intimate friends, profiting by their association, and each other's work.

Two portraits of exceptional interest are of Lady Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset, and that of "The Child," her daughter, little Lady Margaret Sackville, which has already appeared on this page. These were painted, probably during the reign of James I when Lady Anne was frequently in London. Her diary tells us: "The 21st was the first day I put on my black silk gown gown." "Is she wearing it in this picture?" Both portraits are at Knole, in Kent; that of Lady Margaret hangs over the fireplace in the room that used to be Lady Betty Germain's.

Lady Anne Clifford was the daughter of George, the third Earl of Cumberland—of the great Cliffords of the north of England—an interesting voyager in the romantic reign of Elizabeth; her mother was a daughter of the Duke of Bedford. A poet, Samuel Daniel, had been her tutor, and in later years another poet, Donne, interested himself in her spiritual welfare. She was conscious of her high position, but possessed with a surprisingly poised persistency which enabled her to stand alone against the blandishment, entreaties, and even threats of her "Lord." Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset, her Clifford relatives, several great nobles, and even the King himself, all of whom were trying to force her to relinquish claim to her "ancient heritage" in the north of England. Her diary says: "About this time I used to rise early in the morning and go to the Standing in the Garden, and taking my prayer Book with me beseech God to be merciful to me in this and help me as he always has done." Poor Lady Anne was hard pressed. Even "The Child" was taken from her for a time; "The 4th being Saturday, be-

## "Je me lèverai"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

PARMI les nombreuses paraboles que Christ-Jésus donna à ceux qui se rassemblaient autour de lui, il n'en est peut-être pas de plus grande espoir et d'encouragement que celle de l'enfant prodigue. Dans cette courte histoire Christ-Jésus révèle la compassion illimitée et l'amour infécond de Dieu. En vérité, le fait spirituel que nous ne pouvons jamais nous égarer, ni être placés dans aucune circonstance où l'Amour divin ne peut nous atteindre et nous secourir, est ce qu'impliquent les paraboles et les discours du Maître.

La justice humaine pourrait dire que le jeune homme de la parabole avait perdu toute prétention à l'amour et à la tendresse de son père. Il avait exigé son héritage, et puis il avait quitté la maison et dissipé "son bien en vivant dans la débauche." Son bien violait les traditions de la maison de son père. La simple opinion humaine pourrait se sentir justifiée en disant: "Il a choisi son chemin lui-même; qu'il en subisse les conséquences. Mais il n'en est pas ainsi de l'Amour que révèle Christ-Jésus! Assurément, le père de la parabole doit avoir veillé chaque jour, voire même à chaque heure, en attendant le retour de son fils obstiné, autrement il ne l'aurait pas guetté pendant qu'il était encore loin."

Que ceux d'entre nous qui se féliciteront peut-être de ne jamais s'être égarés de la maison du Père, comme le fit ce jeune homme, ne le jugent pas sévèrement. L'apôtre Paul écrit dans le troisième chapitre de son Épître aux Romains: "Tous ont péché et sont privés de la gloire de Dieu." Par le fait, le genre humain, en général, s'est égaré de la maison du Père, parce qu'il a cru à un pouvoir en dehors de Dieu, le bien, et qu'il l'a admis. Ne nous sommes-nous pas tous plus ou moins nourris des caroubes de la matérialité, et n'avons-nous pas ainsi connu la solitude du "pays éloigné"? N'avons-nous pas fait l'expérience de ce que c'est que d'être dans le besoin, —le besoin de la santé, des moyens de subsistance, de la sainteté, de l'abri, du réconfort que donne l'amour du Père?

Mrs. Eddy, la Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit à la page 369 de *Miscellaneous Writings*: "Nous avons fait d'Amour, de la charité aux âmes blanches qui guérissent et qui sauvent; nous sommes fatigués des caroubes théologiques, aussi fatigués que l'était l'enfant prodigue des caroubes qu'il partageait avec les porcs, auxquels il donnait à manger cette nourriture sale mais peu attrayante. Comme lui, nous voudrions retrouver la maison de notre Père—le Principe parfait et éternel de l'homme." Qui de nous n'a pas au fond de son cœur

## Music in the Shah's Garden

The indescribable charm of a Persian garden is keenly present to the Persians themselves—the "strip of herbage strewn, which just divides the desert from the sown," an endlessly beautiful parable. Their poets sing the praise of gardens in exquisite verses, and call their books by their names. I fear the Muses have wandered more often in Sad's Garden of Roses than in the somewhat pretentious pleasure-ground which our Elizabethan writer prepared for them.

The desert about Teheran is renowned for the beauty of its gardens. Perhaps the most beautiful of all is one which belongs to the Shah, and which lies under a rocky hillock crowned with the walls and towers of a palace. We found ourselves at its gate one evening, after an aimless wander across the desert, and determined to enter. The loiterers in the gateway let us pass through unchallenged. We crossed the little entrance-court and came into a long avenue, fountains down the middle of it, and flower-beds, in which the plants were pale and meagre for want of light; roses, the pink flowers which scent the rose-water, and briars, a fourth of way and yellow bloom, growing in its edges in spite of the deep shade of the plane-trees. Every tiny rill of water was fringed with violet leaves. Tiny streams flowed round and about it, flowed under its walls, and into its rooms; fountains splashed ceaselessly in front of it, a soft light wind swayed the heavy folds of the patterned curtains hanging halfway down across its deep balconies. The little dwelling looked like a fairy palace, jewelled with coloured tiles, unreal and faint, built half out of the ripple of water, and half out of the shadowy floating of its great curtains. Two or three steps and a narrow passage, and we were in the central room—such a room to lie and dream in through the hot summer days!—tiled with blue, in the middle an overflowing fountain, windows on either side opening down to the ground, the vaulted ceiling and the alcove walls set with a mosaic of looking-glass, in whose diamonds and crescents the blue of the tiles and the spray of the tossing waters were reflected.

As we sat on the deep step of the window, a door opened softly, and a long-robed Persian entered. He carried in his hand a twanging stringed instrument, with which he established himself at the further end of the fountain, and began to play weird, tuneless melodies on its feeble strings—an endless, walling minor. Evening fell, and the dusk gathered in the glittering room, the fountain bubbled lower and sank into silence, the vaulted ceiling and the alcove walls set with a mosaic of looking-glass, in whose diamonds and crescents the blue of the tiles and the spray of the tossing waters were reflected.

## "I will arise"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OF THE many parables which Christ Jesus spoke to the people who gathered around him, there is perhaps none more pregnant with hope and encouragement than that of the prodigal son. In this short story Christ Jesus revealed the boundless compassion and inexhaustible love of God. Indeed, the spiritual fact that one can never wander, nor be placed in any circumstances or surroundings where divine Love cannot reach and rescue him, is the import of the Master's parables and discourses.

Human justice might say that the young man in the parable had forfeited all claim to his father's love and care. He had demanded his inheritance, and then had left home and "wasted his substance with riotous living." He had violated the traditions of his father's house. Mere human opinion might feel justified in saying: He has taken his own way; let him abide by the consequences. But not so the love which Christ Jesus revealed! Surely, the father in the parable must have watched daily, even hourly, for the return of this wayward son, else had he not espied him while he was "yet a great way off."

Let not those of us who may, perhaps, congratulate ourselves on never having wandered from the Father's house, as did this young man, sit in harsh judgment upon him. The Apostle Paul writes in the third chapter of Romans, "All have sinned, and come short of the glory of God."

As a matter of fact, mankind in general has wandered from the Father's house, because it has believed in and consented to a power apart from God. Have we not all, to a greater or less extent, fed upon the husks of materiality and thus known the loneliness of the "far country"? Have we not experienced what it is to be in want—want of health, of sustenance, of the holiness, shelter, and comfort of the Father's love?

On page 369 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "We are hungry for Love, for the white-winged charity that"

## An Additional Medium

The writer of free verse will only be justified if he can produce . . . the sense of distant and lonely song. These are the three sovereign elements—distance, loneliness, singing. If he achieves these three . . . he will have succeeded, whatever shape his verse assumes; if he fail, not all the devices of topography will save him. And it will not follow that poets cannot be found today or hereafter to whom the traditional form will be natural, who will evoke new and lovelier genres out of the old age-sweetened bottles. We need not doubt that a new W. B. Yeats, a later de la Mare, or a resurgent Ralph Hodgson might demonstrate that there are still a million unguessed rhythms in the decasyllable, a million rose-leaves in the rhyme. . . . Who knows how soon, wandering in the bare ruined choirs, we may not see the first green shadow that will prove that one more poet has overcome the everlasting and beautiful impossibilities of verse?—HUMBERT WOLFE, in "Dialogues and Monologues."

## Intelligent Ships in Balladry

A "bonny boy" promises a ship gold for its hire if it will carry the crew safely to land:

"Spring up, spring up, my bonny ship,  
And gold shall be your fee!"  
What the bonny ship heard o that,  
That gold should be her fee,  
She sprang as fast frae the sat water  
As the leaf does frae the tree."

"By far the most interesting feature in this ballad," says Child, "is Allan's addressing his ship and the ship's intelligent behavior. Among other intelligent ships, we have those in the excellent Danish ballads Svend Ranild and Hellig-Olavs Vaedfærd. . . . The hero of Svend Ranild discovers that his ship has set sail. But upon hearing a blast from her master's gilded horn, the ship returns:

His gilded horn child Ranild took,  
And blew a blast so loud,  
A crack was heard from shore to shore,  
For snapp'd was every shroud.  
"Come ye not back," child Ranild said.

That good and faithful gilded ship,  
So well his blast she knew,  
Asunder sailed her cables nine,  
And back to Ranild flew.  
"Right welcome thou!" child Ranild said.

In Hellig-Olavs Vaedfærd, a fine Danish ballad, there is an even better personification of a ship. When sailed by St. Olave, the "Ox" responds to his commands as though endowed with consciousness. St. Olave strikes it on the ribs and across the eye, and it goes faster and faster: . . .

Saint Olave seized his long white horn;  
"Now go, as if in fields of corn."

Such strides the Ox began to make,  
That high with billows foam'd the wake.  
And then

A blow on the Ox's ribs he gave;  
"Put out thy strength and dance the wave."

St. Olave struck him across the eye;  
"Now faster still to harbour lie."  
The Ox began to lunge and leap,  
Their legs the crew no more could keep.

—LOWRY CHARLES WIMBERLY, in "Folklore in the English and Scottish Ballads."

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE THEISTES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.00
Orange, vest-pocket edition, in d. i. a. Bible paper	..... 2.00
Morocco, vest-pocket edition, in d. i. a. Bible paper	..... 3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition	..... 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford d. i. a. Bible paper	..... 5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford d. i. a. Bible paper	..... 8.50
Large "Type Edition," leather, heavy India Bible paper	.....11.50
OR THE BIBLE	
Revised, in d. i. a. Bible One and a Half	.....12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and French	.....\$3.50
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, 4.50	
Pocket Edition, morocco	..... 7.50
Alternate pages of English and German	.....\$3.50
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, 4.50	
Pocket Edition, morocco	..... 7.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT

Publishers, 107

107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station, BOSTON, U. S. A.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of the manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$3.00; Six months, \$1.50; Three months, \$0.75. Single copies, 5 cents.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all telegraphic and newspaper news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor, regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to order from The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

14 pages, Domestic and Foreign

16 to 22 pages, 3 cents

23 to 29 pages, 4 cents

30 to 36 pages, 5 cents

Remitting to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1251-1257 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK: 270 Madison Ave., New York City

CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA: 625 Market St., San Francisco

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 437 Van Ness Building, Los Angeles

EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, Paris: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra

BRASIL: 11, Rua da Boa Vista, Rio de Janeiro

AUSTRALIAN: 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

NEW YORK: 270 Madison Avenue

CHICAGO: 332 South Michigan Avenue

LOS ANGELES: 437 Van Ness Building

LONDON: 2, Adelphi Terrace

PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra

RIO DE JANEIRO: 11, Rua da Boa Vista

MELBOURNE: 100-104 Queen Street

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Publishers of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

THE BIBLE IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY



## Impressive Earnings of Goodyear Tire & Rubber





## Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least four insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under 50 words. Let us or a Situation Wanted heading.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE—Experienced, accounting, finance, organization; now employed; desire connection with well established concern; will locate anywhere. S-S. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

PROFESSOR of French desires college position now or next fall; all work for the PhD degree finished, except thesis. E-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHILDREN—Nurse—trained and thoroughly experienced; Boston or vicinity preferred. THE SERVICE BUREAU, Boston. Kenmore 4023.

COOK—HOUSEWORKER, experienced, colored, wishes part-time mornings, afternoons. Edgewood 4100, New York City.

INCOME TAX—Individuals, small concerns; reasonable. Box R-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PRIVATE SECRETARY—8 years' experience assisting busy executives, capable assuming responsibility and handling all office routine. Box R-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

POSITION wanted by woman as companion to lady or couple; willing to travel. Box A-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED middle-aged lady desires position as companion or attendant; will travel; or as managing housekeeper. 10A R. GARDNER, 27 Maple Ave., Tacoma Park, D. C. 270 John Gull.

### TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Housekeeping apartment with maid for rent until May 28; 4 rooms, 2 baths; completely furnished; overlooking Charles River Basin. E-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MONTECLAIR, N. J.—To sublet for 3 to 6 months, furnished 4-room apartment, \$100. 62 N. Fullerton Ave., Apt. 23, Montclair 2867.

NEW YORK CITY, 5th St. (near 5th Ave.)—June 1st to Sept. 1, beautifully furnished, 4 rooms, bath, new Steinway grand piano, electric dishwasher and refrigerator, central heating, \$200 monthly. N-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C.—East 64—2-room apartment, kitchenette, refrigerator; until September, or longer; reasonable. Phone Rhineland 1538.

### TYPEWRITERS

**CORONA**  
Standard Four-Row Keyboard  
F. A. RAPHAEL CO.  
37 Bromfield St., Boston, Lib. 1294  
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal, Portables.  
Curtis, E. J. 1000 Franklin St., Boston.  
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED  
2 Months \$4.50

### WANTED—UNFURNISHED

WANTED—April 1, easy distance N. Y. 2-3 unfurnished rooms to business couple; if possible want slight attention given during day. W-0018, 743 Madison Ave., Scranton, Pa.

### WANTED

WORTHY family, Christian household, preferred, in need of some household furniture (also few garden tools); please write; confidential. C-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### UNDER CITY HEADINGS

#### Alabama

##### BIRMINGHAM

**BROMBERG & Co.**  
South's Jewellers and Silversmiths  
218 No. 20th St.  
BIRMINGHAM ALA.

##### CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.

220 Second Ave. N.  
DELIVERY SERVICE FOR THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:  
Centennial Ice Co.; Central Ice Co.; Citizens Ice Co.; Crystal Ice & Fuel Co.; Diamond Ice & Fuel Co.; North Birmingham Ice Co.; Pure Ice Co.; Standard Ice Co.; Terminal Ice Co.; No. 1 Terminal Ice Co. No. 2.

##### THE FRENCH BOOTERY

When you need LIGHTING FIXTURES for a new home or to replace your old ones, call  
**BRAUN'S LIGHTHOUSE**  
2923 21st Avenue North  
Phone 3294  
—see specialists in Household Repairs and Home Plug Wiring—

##### "Orienta" Dry Cleaners

"Work Beautiful!"  
Phone 4-5065 25 Trucks

##### Liberty Jersey Farms Inc.

Certified Special Raw, Pasteurized Milk and Churned Butter Milk from our own Registered Jerseys.  
ALSO DELICIOUS BUTTER  
Phone 8-872 Farms, Trussville, Ala.

##### ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.

2014 First Avenue  
PRINTING ENGRAVING OFFICE FURNITURE  
CALL

##### ROBERTSON TIRE CO.

FOR TIRE SERVICE  
Phone 3-3257  
DISTRIBUTORS  
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES  
530 So. 21st St., Birmingham

##### "Candies That Melt in Your Mouth"

Made Using the Own Sanitary Kitchen Soda Fountain Lunches  
S. G. VAUGHAN, Asst. Mgr.  
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb  
Wittichen Transfer and Warehouse Company  
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE  
Finest Moving Equipment in City  
Phone 3-9145 2529 1st Avenue N.

##### Nunn-Bush MEN'S FINE SHOES

PORTER CLOTHING CO.  
20th Street and 3rd Avenue  
Fuel for Every Purpose  
Prices lower than you expect for quality and service  
WITTICHEN COAL & COKE COMPANY  
Phone 3-9145

### UNDER CITY HEADINGS

#### Alabama

##### BIRMINGHAM

(Continued)

**Elliott's Service Station**  
2600 AVENUE G  
WOCO PEP  
TIOLENE OIL  
Washing—Doping—Polishing

##### Modern Homefurnishings

Radios  
Talking Machines, etc.  
HIGH QUALITY  
FAIR PRICES AT

##### Oster Bros FURNITURE COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM  
LARGEST FURNITURE STORE

##### ARNOLD GLOVE GRIP

FOR MEN SHOES FOR WOMEN  
ON THE FOOT NATURAL SUPPORT  
exclusively at RICH'S

##### CABLE SHELBY BURTON PIANO CO.

1816 Third Avenue  
Pianos Victrolas Radios

##### ROGERS

Southern Grocery Stores, Inc.  
Operates over 350 Pure Food Stores in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Your patronage is appreciated.

##### PARKER'S FLOWERS

Phone 3-6918  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

##### MAYER BROS.

FINE WALL PAPER  
PICTURES AND FRAMES  
1829 5th Avenue, Opposite P. O.  
Phone 3-0504

##### Birmingham's Favorite Dessert

"HIGHLAND"  
All Cream Ice Cream  
at all  
HIGHLAND ICE CREAM CO. STORES  
Cox's Hosiery Shops  
FIRST QUALITY HOSIERY  
for the Entire Family  
1907 THIRD AVENUE, N.

##### DINE AT THE

##### Britling

"Every meal a pleasant memory"  
The New White Swan  
Rug Cleaning Plant  
WORK BEAUTIFUL  
4-5065 25 Trucks  
"We do not destroy the stiffness of your rugs"

##### "White out driving stop at"

**Electric Maid Bake Shop**  
FIVE POINTS  
Bakery Goods—Delicatessen—Lunches  
"Taste the Difference"  
Loeb's Specialty Shop  
1909 THIRD AVENUE  
MILLINERY  
and Our  
New Ready-to-Wear Dept.  
The Christian Science Monitor  
IS FOR SALE IN  
ALABAMA  
Birmingham—Greenwood Service Shop, 2605 21st St., North  
Mobile—A. George Michael, N. W. Cor Royal and St. Francis Sts.  
Montgomery—Montgomery Hat Cleaning Co., 2 Dexter Ave.; Alabama Hat Shop, 121 Montgomery St.  
FLORIDA  
Daytona Beach—Princess Isabella Hotel News Stand; Mrs. T. O. Steele, 253 1/2 South Beach; B. & B. News Stand, Poinciana Station; Tri-State News Stand, 128 Valois Ave.  
Fort Myers—Broadway News Company; Hollywood Blvd.; Jackson's News Agency, 1919 Hollywood Blvd.; The Union News Co., Stand No. 1, Terminal Station; H. & W. B. Drew Co., 45 West Bay St.; L. McCumber's News Stand, 1830 Main St.  
Miami—World News Company; Flagler St. and N. E. 2nd Ave.; Swartz & Gannon News Agency; Boulevard Pharmacy, Blackview Blvd.  
Orlando—F. H. Griffin's News Stand, 58 East Central Ave.; Barry's Shop, 4 1/2 South Palmetto St.; Petersburg—World News Stand; Plaza News Store, 200 Central Ave.  
Tampa—Florida News Stand; Franklin St. West Palm Beach—Post Office News Co., 2 Post Office Bldg.; West Palm Beach News Agency, 108 1/2 North Olive Ave.; Home City News Company, Zack and Franklin Sts.  
GEORGIA  
Atlanta—Piedmont Hotel; World News Co., 9 1/2 Marietta St.; Henry Grady Hotel News Stand; Brown & Allen News Stand, Terminal Station.  
Augusta—Bus Air Hotel News Stand; Service News Stand, 144 Broad St.  
Birmingham—Jack Gardner, Newsdealer; Oakridge Hotel; Princeton News Stand; Hotel Selwyn; Hotel News Stand; Queen City News Stand; Trade and Church Sts.  
Baltimore—Sir Walter Hotel News Stand; Wilmington—Service News Stand, 305 Front St.  
Winston-Salem—Wachovia News Stand, 305 Front St.  
SOUTH CAROLINA  
Charleston—Boris, 3 Broad St.; 318 King St.; 3 Broad St.

### UNDER CITY HEADINGS

#### Alabama

##### BIRMINGHAM

(Continued)

"Alabama's Biggest Shoe Store"  
**GUARANTEE SHOP CO.**  
We are exclusive agents in Birmingham for Shaft Pierce Acrobatic and Balancer Shoes.

##### Utopia Dry Cleaners

J. R. JOYCE, Manager  
High Class  
Cleaning and Dyeing  
Also CLEANING PLEATING ON  
MOST MODERN MACHINE  
Phone 4-6537

##### New Costumes for Easter

**CAHEEN'S**  
SECOND AVENUE

##### MOBILE

**EUGENE THOSS JR.**  
Sporting Goods, Toys  
Bicycles Sold on Easy Payments  
We Restring Tennis Rackets  
BICYCLE REPAIRING  
A SPECIALTY  
Bell Phone 811 Saenger Thea. Bldg.

##### WINGFIELD-MEREDITH-DOBBS

HOOD TIRE DEALERS  
GOVERNMENT and DEARBORN STS.  
Phone 2059

##### REO Flying Clouds

SPEED WAGONS  
Charles Day Motor Co.  
110-114 No. Royal Street  
Coal, Coke and Wood  
Quick Service  
also Poultry Feeds  
JOHNSTON COAL CO.  
S. W. Water and Congress Streets  
Phones Bell 5020 Home 1678

##### MERCHANTS PRINTING COMPANY

Equipped to Print Anything  
12 N. JOACHIM STREET

##### REYNALDS' MUSIC HOUSE

"Reynalds" for Radios, Victrolas, Victrola Records and Developing"

##### C. RAVIER & SONS

Bridal Bouquets, Floral Designs a Specialty. Decorative Plants for All Occasions.  
Bell Phone 714 Home Phone 714

##### MONTGOMERY POOLE CANDY CO.

Specialists in  
High Grade Home Made Candies  
Wholesale and Retail  
203 Dexter Ave., Montgomery, Ala.  
EXCLUSIVE FLOOR COVERINGS and DRAPERIES  
COLEMAN & SCOTT  
221 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.  
South Court Street  
Delicatessen Company  
Imported and Domestic Delicatessen  
Fancy Groceries  
Fine Cleaning and Dyeing  
Phone Cedar 107  
You Can Depend on Us  
MONTGOMERY FRENCH DRY CLEANING CO.  
107 S. COURT ST.  
ALEX RICE  
Everything Worn by MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS, and INFANTS  
Your money's worth or your money back  
COURT SQUARE  
ELECTRIK MAID BAKE SHOP  
BREAD and ROLLS, CAKES and PASTRIES of ALL KINDS  
104 DEXTER AVENUE  
"Taste the Difference"

#### Florida

##### CORAL GABLES

Loyal Service Station  
Coral Way and Douglas Road  
FREE ROAD SERVICE  
Standard, Ethyl, Texaco Gasoline  
Wolf's Quaker State, Mobil and Other Oils  
"Service—all that the name implies"

##### DAYTONA BEACH

**THE FLORETTE SHOP**  
cordially invite you to inspect their new spring "Tailor Made" fashions by Paris Designers and reproductions of imports  
Mail Orders Filled  
Phone 427-J-228 S. Beach Street  
H. NESTLE, Prop.

##### "Pepper Sells for Less"

**PEPPER HARDWARE CO.**  
Hardware, Paints, Fishing Tackle  
104-106 N. BEACH ST. Phone 87

### UNDER CITY HEADINGS

#### Florida

##### DAYTONA BEACH

(Continued)

**CRAYER CLOTHING CO.**  
A Man's Shop That Understands Men  
226 So. Beach St., Daytona Beach

##### Styleplus Clothes

\$28.00 \$38.00  
Every Suit Has Two Pair of Trousers  
L. H. ROWE & CO.  
Diamonds—Fine Jewelry  
Cut Glass—Sterling Silver  
Most Complete Workshop on the Coast  
Reference: ANYBODY

##### CURTIS DRY GOODS COMPANY

206 South Beach St., Woolworth Bldg.  
Piece Goods—Hosiery  
Lingerie—McCall Patterns  
The Store With a Million Items  
DUNN BROS.  
Want Your HARDWARE Trade

##### TABLE DELICACIES

We are specialists in Table Luxuries, Imported Delicacies and Fancy Goods for particular patrons at lowest prices consistent with quality.  
AZEN'S DELICATESSEN, Inc.  
116 VOLUSIA AVE. Tel. 1508

##### Miss EMILY'S

Exclusive Beauty Shoppe  
Authorized Dispenser of Pierre Montonde Products. We Blend Powder to suit your individual complexion.  
146 Magnolia Ave. Telephone 1228

##### YOWELL-DREW CO.

Quality did it  
Orlando Daytona Beach

##### WALLACE'S

Art and Jewelry Store  
A Complete Line of Gifts  
130 Ivy Lane—A small street opposite Casino Burgoyne Telephone 276

##### Fernwood Grill

Cor. Main and Wild Olive Streets  
Daytona Beach, Florida  
One of the most attractive Dining Rooms at the Beach  
MR. J. P. MICHAEL, Mgr.

##### The CHAS. E. GARDINER CO.

Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery  
House Furnishings  
242 SO. BEACH ST. Telephone 102

##### ELSA FARRELL SPORTS APPAREL

Williams Hotel Building  
Cor. Palmetto and Magnolia Avenues  
Telephone 1435  
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

##### Freeman Art Shop

Easter Greeting Cards  
PICTURE FRAMING  
222 South Beach Street

##### HOLLYWOOD

**FLOYD L. WRAY**  
Licensed Real Estate Broker  
Broward County Farm Lands  
Write for descriptive booklet  
FLAMINGO ORANGE GROVES  
EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS  
1912 Hollywood Blvd.  
Hollywood, Florida

##### JACKSONVILLE

**SADIE HILL MILLINERY CO., Inc.**  
Importers and Designers of  
Exclusive Millinery  
35 WEST MONROE STREET  
Owns this season with a characteristically original selection of French smart and dress hat creations; also smart importations of Spring frocks, coats and furs.

##### WHIDDON'S

"Jacksonville's Leading Grocers"  
"There Is One Near You"  
43 Stores in Jacksonville  
Best Prices—Service—Coupons  
CARL ENGELHARDT  
GERMAN-AMERICAN CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT  
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing  
We call and deliver.  
2721-2725 Forbes St. Phone 7-2109

##### Established 1904

**Hawkins Dye Works, Inc.**  
120 Julia Street  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
Solicits Your French Dry Cleaning

##### L. F. M. STORE

Now at  
Their New Store  
COR. MAIN and BAY STREET

##### Nunn-Bush

MEN'S FINE SHOES  
PORTER CLOTHING CO.  
RAY and LAURA STREETS  
"Say it with flowers"  
Fitzpatrick & Larson Florists Inc.  
25 W. Adams St. Next to Carling Hotel  
Flowers for all occasions.

##### LIVINGSTON-YONGE CO.

Reliable Electrical Merchandise  
PHILCO RADIO APPLIANCES  
116 E. Fourth St. Tel. 5-2643

### UNDER CITY HEADINGS

#### Florida

##### JACKSONVILLE

(Continued)

"Gotham" Gold Stripe  
Silk Hose, \$2.00  
"No run that starts above can pass below the Gold Stripe." Full fashioned stockings of beautiful quality, in sheer or service weights. Full assortment of wearable shades.

##### KOHN FURCHGOTT CO.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA  
STAYFORM, the MODERN GARMENT  
Stayform Department with The Sadies Hill Millinery Co.  
35 West Monroe St. Phone 3-6781

##### LAKE WORTH

Dry Goods, Ladies' Furnishings, Gifts, Novelties  
THE WOMEN'S SHOP  
724-726 Lake Ave., Lake Worth, Fla.  
Quality First, Last and Always

##### Try a Meal at

THE PERIWINKLE INN  
Mrs. M. CLAYTON, Proprietor.  
Regular Dinners, 50 cents  
Phone 147  
11 South J St., Lake Worth, Florida

##### The TOGGERY SHOP

DRESSES—SUITS  
MILLINERY  
Phone 83R 705 Lake Avenue

##### The BOOK SHOP

Stationery and Office Supplies. Greeting Cards, Gifts, Magazines, Circulating Library.  
Lake Ave. at J St., Lake Worth, Fla.

##### MIAMI

You will enjoy our delicious food, excellent service, and home atmosphere at  
THE ROUND TABLE  
Phone 1-1111  
1111 N. B. ST. MIAMI, FLA.

##### MRS. J. M. ROSS

A private dining room is available at 14 Granada for club luncheons, and special parties.

##### POLLOCK & BERG, Inc.

Miami Store—101 N. E. 1st Ave.  
Miami Beach Store—512-14 Collins Ave.  
Gentlemen's MEN'S WEAR  
Semi-Annual Clearance Sale  
Now in Progress

##### "Fresh Every Hour"

**HANNAH MADE CANDIES**  
75 Cents per pound  
236 NE 1st Street Miami, Florida  
STRICKLAND'S DRY GOODS CO.  
7915 N. E. 2ND AVENUE  
Little River Station

##### We carry a general line of

Dry Goods, Shoes and Notions  
See **HAVANA TOURS—ALL THE TIME**  
MITCHELL'S TOURS, Inc.  
305 E. 2nd Ave. MIAMI, FLORIDA

##### MAE WATSON THE PARKER METHOD

Exclusive Realistic Wave representatives in Miami. We use rain water exclusively for shampooing, eliminating use of hot water and vinegar rinse.  
111 S. E. FIRST AVENUE  
Phone 2-1345

##### BONITA COFFEE HOUSE

Delicious Food  
Luncheon and Dinner  
150 S. E. 1st Street

##### CONNECTICUT CAFETERIA

Our carefully selected and "home-cooked" food will please you.  
MODERATE PRICES  
116 N. E. THIRD STREET  
Service kindly given.

##### Davis Marinello Shoppe

Registered  
Catering to Exclusive Clientele  
With a Special Department for Men  
126 S. E. 1st Ave. Ph. 5957

##### THE BLUE GOOSE TEA ROOM

230 N. E. Second Avenue  
We serve the best of food at reasonable prices. Closed Sunday.  
MRS. ALICE LEWIS, Mgr.

##### MAGIC MATTRESS CO.

Good mattresses, box springs, pillows, cushions made like new at small cost. Best quality cloth used; expert workmanship.  
1167 N. Miami Ave. Phone 4836

##### MAHONEY, SINCLAIR & Co.

101-2 EXCHANGE BUILDING  
PHONE 2-1416  
AUDITS—ACCOUNTING INCOME TAX

### UNDER CITY HEADINGS

#### Florida

##### MIAMI

(Continued)

**Columbia Tire Co.**  
3rd St. at 9th Ave., N. W. Phone 3447

##### Brake Testing—Brake Re-Lining—

Wheel Aligning—Electrical Repairing—Vulcanizing—Speedometer Repairing—Gas—Oil—Grease.

##### GENERAL TIRE

**Exide**  
THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY  
NEW AND USED TIRES AT BARGAIN PRICES  
ALL makes and sizes, which we have taken in trade for New Generals.  
OPEN ALL NIGHT

##### Gralynn Laundry

Incorporated  
PHONES:  
Miami 33148 and 33149  
Coral Gables 115  
Miami Beach 700  
We Use  
Palm Olive Soap  
Exclusively  
15 Courteous Route Men at Your Service  
800 N. W. 4TH AVENUE

##### Tree-Ripened Grapefruit and Oranges

Marmalades and Crystallized Fruits  
Satisfactory Delivery Guaranteed  
In business 16 years.  
HAMILTON MICHELSEN COMPANY  
122 SO. MIAMI AVE., MIAMI  
and Roney Plaza Hotel, MIAMI BEACH

##### Field's Shoppe

An unusual assortment of merchandise at moderate prices.  
SMART MISSES'



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland E. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### The Reaction From Reaction

THE reaction from democracy, especially in southern and eastern Europe, since the war, has been a commonplace of political comment in all countries during the last few years. Ardent Fascists, Communists, and others have enthusiastically proclaimed that the days of democracy were done, while personal and party autocracies have been overthrowing the liberal forms of government in land after land. The process was carried a step further only a few months ago when King Alexander of Yugoslavia substituted his own dictatorship for the rule of the Belgrade Parliament. On a surface view, too, the recent successful suppression of the revolt in Spain by the Marquis de Estella points to the same conclusion.

But a closer examination seems to indicate that this triumph for dictatorship in Spain is more apparent than real and that it presages the beginning of what may be called a reaction from reaction. One of the main reasons for a liberal and democratic form of government is that it insures that the government and the laws are in general consonance with the prevailing beliefs of the community because they are controlled by the elected representatives of the people themselves. Public policy from time to time may be unwise or swayed by passion, but public policy is always that of the majority of the people, who have, therefore, no motive for challenging the system of government or the constitution.

One of the main defects of all forms of dictatorship and autocracy is that it invariably gets out of touch with public opinion, partly because by its own nature it has no representative means of finding out what it is, and partly because public opinion itself has no means of understanding public problems because it is not consulted about policy. Except, therefore, where the dictator is a person of exceptional ability and understanding or where the people believe so completely in authority that they take no interest in public policy, all forms of autocracy progressively alienate themselves from public confidence, are forced to rely more and more on repression and coercion, pile up more and more antagonism among all classes and, after a series of minor crises, finally disappear in an explosion which destroys them.

The Spanish dictatorship seems to be approaching this latter stage. The severity of its measures of repression has been steadily increasing for some time, the censorship is becoming stricter, the fulminations against all who disapprove of its existence and its ways are becoming more violent, and the crises in which it has to put down open revolt by force are becoming more frequent. It is now openly said on all sides that, despite the protestations of Gen. Primo de Rivera himself, it is near its end, either in a painless or a violent return to those constitutional and liberal modes of government which have been proclaimed so loudly to be out of date, but which in fact prove to be the most stable and the most progressive of all forms of government where the people themselves are sufficiently educated and are possessed of sufficient independence of character to work them successfully.

### Lawlessness Has No Sanctuary

ONLY a few weeks ago it was the stock argument of those who sought to justify their opposition to the prohibition enforcement law and their appeals in behalf of its modification, that the law itself had fallen into disrepute because of its flagrant violation. They argued that public sentiment could not be enlisted upon the side of such a law, weak in its structure according to their estimate, and violative, as they declared, of "human liberties," otherwise defined as the right to indulge a vicious appetite.

A sudden change has come to the camp of the nullificationists. They have become aware of the fact that the law whose alleged impotence they made believe to pity has suddenly, and almost overnight, been provided with new and seemingly sharp teeth. Now the cry goes up from the modificationist press and platform that too great power has been given to officers and courts whose duty it is to enforce the law. Penalties which the patrons of bootleggers have been willing to see meted out to the latter in the form of nominal fines have assumed the forbidding shape of penal servitude imposed when felonies are committed.

The consternation and confusion are easily explainable, of course. Supplies of illicit liquors, heretofore obtainable by those who were willing to pay the price and enter into an actual or constructive conspiracy with those who served them, seem now likely to be materially curtailed and eventually cut off. It is regrettable that those who, consciously or unconsciously, are apprehensive concerning or resentful of this stricter inhibition see fit to resort to the tactics which they are now employing in an effort to persuade the people of the United States that an imposition is being laid upon them and that the privacy of respectable homes will not be respected by those clothed with the authority of the law.

Only such as are co-conspirators or actual vendors and manufacturers of illicit liquors

need fear the heavy hand of this law. Only those who assert the existence of a right to violate the law at will need be apprehensive of that interference which they seek to make it appear will destroy the established right of sanctuary in home or office.

As the fines imposed are levied under the provisions of the Jones-Stalker law, and the risk of longer prison terms is assumed by purveyors, the price to the consumer will be advanced. That is inevitable. Just what price the traffic will bear remains to be seen. The decision, when made, must be made by those who pay, not by those whose duty it is to enforce the law, or by those whose duty it is to observe the law.

### Mr. Root Opens the Door

THE proposals made by Elihu Root to the Committee of International Jurists on the World Court Statute, now meeting in Geneva, isolate very definitely the difficulties of American adherence and equally definitely open the door to American membership. Mr. Root's proposals go further than this. They open up questions relating to the withdrawal of states, other than the United States, signatory to the court protocol. No specific provision is now made in either the protocol or the statute for withdrawal. His proposals will also cause rediscussion of the whole question of advisory opinions. The points involved are so technical that any forecast as to ultimate agreement by the jurists and acceptance of the formula by the states now adhering to the Court would be extremely hazardous. The most that can be said is that the representative of the United States has proposed solutions which have a reasonable chance of favorable consideration and which may lead to the entrance of the United States into the World Court.

The fifth Senate reservation declared that the Court shall not, "without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute in which the United States has or claims an interest." Would the acceptance of this reservation give the United States a privileged position? Could it not, by claiming an interest, prevent any advisory opinion whatever? The question of whether the Council of the League of Nations must be unanimous in requesting an advisory opinion, or whether a simple majority of the Council suffices, has never been settled. At the last League Assembly, Switzerland desired to ask the Permanent Court of International Justice for an opinion on this point. This procedure was thought unwise, and the matter has gone over until the next League Assembly. Apart from apprehension on the part of European states that the reservation would give the United States a privileged position, procedural uncertainties are of importance. Would the President say whether the United States claims an interest? Would the President express the attitude of the Government by and with the consent of the Senate? Would there not be serious delays? Could not the vote of the United States be exercised by inaction?

Mr. Root's memorandum deals with these questions. He proposes that if the United States objects within a "reasonable time limit" to an advisory opinion, there should follow an exchange of views between the United States and the proponents of the request for the opinion. If it should then appear that an agreement cannot be reached "as to whether the question does touch an interest of the United States," and that the "submission of the question is still insisted upon after attributing to the objection of the United States the same force and effect as attaches to a vote against asking for the opinion, given by a member of the League of Nations either in assembly or council," then the withdrawal of the United States from the World Court could follow. It would be evident that the arrangement for advisory opinions was "not yielding satisfactory results" and that withdrawal could take place "without any imputation of unfriendliness to co-operate generally for peace and good will." Of course, these proposals assume that during the negotiations the United States could be persuaded to withdraw its initial objections, or would consent to have the advisory opinion rendered "without in any way binding the United States."

If such a procedure in respect of American objections to advisory opinions was agreed to, it would have to apply to objections by other states as well. The possibility would therefore exist that other states could withdraw from the Court if advisory opinions were rendered over their protest on matters in which they had or claimed to have an interest. This, however, as has been said, has the merit of clarifying the protocol with respect to withdrawal. The fourth reservation adopted by the Senate provided that the United States could at any time withdraw its adherence to the Court. When the reservation was being discussed at Geneva, certain powers objected that this might give the United States a privileged position. Mr. Root's formula, by linking withdrawal from the Court with the rendering of advisory opinions in spite of the objection of the signatory state, opens the way for a thoroughgoing consideration of the relations of signatory states to the protocol. If the formula is accepted, there should be no further difficulties in the way of American adherence.

### A Verdict for Business Morality

THE courageous and insistent leadership with which John D. Rockefeller Jr. has pursued his now successful campaign to free the American oil industry from the stigma of the fraudulent Teapot Dome and Elk Hills dealings is a shining example of the higher sense of moral responsibility which is manifesting itself today throughout American business. The overwhelming vote which was cast in Whiting, Ind., this week for the removal of Col. Robert W. Stewart from the chairmanship of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana is tangible evidence not only that the biggest of Big Business, as represented by the Rockefeller interests, is prepared to place ethics above dividends, but also that this admirable stand is widely supported by the most responsible and influential business leaders.

The issue between Mr. Rockefeller and Colonel Stewart involved neither personal controversy

nor any dissatisfaction with the latter's business acumen. In fact, on the very day on which 5,510,313 shares of stock were voted to reorganize the executive control of the Indiana company, Colonel Stewart made known that the corporation's net earnings for 1928 over the previous year increased more than \$50,000,000, the net earnings per share having climbed from \$3.26 in 1927 to \$8.33 in 1928.

If sound finances were alone the measure of successful management, Mr. Rockefeller and his associates had no case. But American business has come to recognize that sound finances cannot be divorced from sound ethics, and the association of the chairman of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana with the Continental Trading Company, a concern which the Supreme Court of the United States declared to have been formed for illegitimate purposes, and the chairman's subsequent evasion in his testimony before the Senate investigating committee, were sufficient proof that the oil industry could not expect public confidence in the face of such transactions.

Mr. Rockefeller put this issue—an issue of business morality—to the shareholders of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and the answer is a reassuring contribution to the ethics and integrity of American business. This verdict is a long cry from the days when Ida M. Tarbell wrote her "History of the Standard Oil Company" and exposed the reckless and ruthless business methods which prevailed a half-century ago. But the Rockefellers, whose family name has been synonymous with the oil industry since its inception, live today to recognize and to act upon a higher plane of business honor and business methods.

### Art: World Ambassador

THE movement now on foot to place a duty on works of art imported into the United States of America has caused a group of prominent New York art dealers to present a plea before the Ways and Means Committee of the lower house of Congress that art should continue duty free, as it has been for the last twenty years. A recently formed body of artists, known as the American Artists' Professional League, is responsible for the agitation of this contentious subject, the prompting motive being the assumption that art is a commercial commodity like any other item that enjoys tariff protection, and that it will thrive better in local markets if made more appealing to local tastes than foreign products.

It is an open secret that the present day market in the United States for contemporary art is largely dominated by the French school, but its leadership is due to an equally apparent fact that these European artists have led the way in the development of new phases of art for the last hundred years, and still enjoy this prerogative through artistic perspicacity and initiative. Art, being by its very nature international in character and of an ambassadorial standing in the modern "good will" sense of the word, has a work to perform among the peoples of the earth that is over and above the secondary issue of pounds and pence, say those who are against a tariff. They add, is it not obvious that artists in the United States, if successful in securing legislative measures against the importation of competitive works of art, tend to limit their acquaintance with those very sources of advancing thought which should serve them to their own advantage?

Robert W. de Forest, president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, likewise presents an opposing brief to the Congressional Ways and Means Committee. In it he declares that one clause of the proposed act giving such institutions as the Metropolitan the right to buy abroad and enter their holdings duty free is not applicable, because museums rarely buy abroad, their chief source of supply being from private collections built up by the encouragement of free duty on art. He further gives it as his view that art, like education, natural science and music, should be free to enter everywhere, and that it is "a world possession and a world treasure which knows no boundaries of nations or race."

During the last decade the growth of interest in art in the United States and the establishment of museums throughout the country has been little short of phenomenal. This, in connection with the increasing prosperity and advancing interest in things cultural on every side, is one of the sturdiest signs of the times. It would seem, opponents to the tariff assert, that any step tending to limit free expansion and international interchange of thought in the field of the fine arts would be of a retrograde nature, and indirectly of harm to the American artist rather than a help; that art, like any ambassador of standing, should have the courtesy of the customs.

### Random Ramblings

According to figures compiled by the National Automobile Dealers Association, 92 per cent of the cars stolen in the United States are recovered. Looks like a poor paying business for the unscrupulous.

Napoleon said there was no such word as "can't." The Indiana Boys School Herald asks, "Wonder if he ever tried to scratch a match on a cake of soap?" Perhaps—a cake of soap.

That Pennsylvania city highway commissioner, buying roams because he says grey horses eat more, will be suspected in some quarters of springing another chestnut.

Blankets of snow and sheets of ice will soon be removed, and the gardener will get busy making beds—flower beds.

Though a motorist may put his best foot forward, he is usually careful to put the best shoes on the rear wheels.

A hairbreadth, it appears, is one-forty-eighth of an inch. Now, if you please, who is going to try to split hairs?

Now where in the world are those golf clubs you so carefully put away in the hall closet last fall?

Getting down to the bottom of things is often helpful in coming up to the top.

### Journalists the World Over

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

ON MY desk there lies a neat apple-green pamphlet. In large and striking type it is entitled:

Conditions of Work and Life of Journalists

I contemplate it with a certain measure of awe. It comes, according to its caption, from the International Labour Office at Geneva, and is seemingly an inquiry into the habits of life of a strange and uncouth tribe—a study, presumably, after the fashion of Jacob Riis's "How the Other Half Lives." A hasty turning of its pages discloses that the scope of the inquiry is world-wide. Perhaps as I study it I shall encounter some vivid description of journalistic habits as 'Gene Field gave to the Boston lady who asked him about conditions of life in the frontier town of Chicago. "When they caught me I was living in a tree!" he responded.

I open the book at random and encounter this: In Uruguay the only journalistic organization, The Press Club, seems to lead an uncertain existence.

How natural it sounds! Not even the ephemerals have a briefer or more tempestuous existence than the average press club. One need not go to far-off Uruguay to discover this fact. Yet those who prosecuted this useful research have not failed to give attention to journalistic conditions in the United States. Indeed, they have made one discovery here that will perhaps astound American journalists. In the United States, they inform us, are "a great number of small press clubs principally concerned with the moral interests of their members." This conclusion—perhaps more flattering than factual—may be commended to the attention of the members of the press clubs of New York, Chicago and Washington.

I continue my researches. Schools of journalism next invite attention. "There is no course in journalism in Brazil or Bulgaria." Benighted lands! Austrian journalists, we are told, "declare emphatically against the creation of schools of journalists." Yet they are not indomitably opposed to the diffusion of light. "They do not see any danger in purely theoretical courses in journalism for the use of persons whose situation obliges them to keep themselves informed of the rôle of newspapers in modern life."

An admirable idea that! Let the journalist go unschooled, but educate the newspaper reader. If it could but be more generously applied, the reflex influence upon journalism would be incalculable.

In a discussion of conditions of journalistic life covering several pages are to be found many illuminating facts. In Italy journalism is held to be a veritable profession. Is not Il Duce himself a graduate of it? Recognizing its power, he has laid down rules for its conduct which make it at least innocuous to the Fascist Government. In Spain "the great majority of journalists could not live by their profession alone," while in France the professionals "complain bitterly of officials, professors, teachers, etc., people in all kinds of professions, who look for spare time remuneration in journalism." They also "denounce men who work for desultory salaries." It is a new term for what in an American office would be called "pump pay," but the evil it describes is not unknown even in Park Row or Fleet Street.

In the highly journalistic City of New York people are flocking to see a play which depicts American journalism as about equally compounded of profanity, deceit, vulgarity and callousness. There has been little criticism of this indictment in the American press. Indeed, most critics, while mildly denying that such characters were to be encountered in their own newspapers, have admitted that the play might be truthful as respects Chicago, where the plot was laid. In one scene the "hard-boiled" managing editor—whom even the Chicago press gleefully hails as a veritable transference of an actual newspaper man to the stage—gets rid of a too enterprising reporter for a

### From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

SITUATED nearly 300 miles in a straight line from the nearest seacoast, and originally laid about the banks of an unimportant river, there now stands one of the most important ports in France. This is Strasbourg. The city is not on the Rhine, but on the River Ill, two miles from the Rhine, and is, in fact, a good deal more than 300 miles to the sea for the boats that follow the course of the Rhine. Figures have been compiled showing that the traffic increased for 1928 by 19 per cent over 1927, which represents a growth of 63 per cent since 1913, until today Strasbourg ranks third among French ports. The city was returned to France at the conclusion of the war, being included in the former "imperial territory" of Alsace-Lorraine, as the Germans spoke of these provinces. The French have not been slow in developing the iron industry of these parts and have pushed in consequence the growth of Strasbourg. The distance between the city and the Rhine is taken up for the most part with docks and other constructions connected with shipping.

When a girl marries in France it is the custom for her to be provided with a dowry, called a "dot." This is the bride's contribution to making the beginning of the marriage experience as comfortable, financially, as possible. If a family is large, it is not always easy to provide a dowry, and many a girl who has lacked this opportune money has been unable to marry. A fund was established by a French woman by which dowries for eight girls of 10,000 francs each would be given. They are awarded because of the industry and "willingness to sacrifice for others" on the part of the girls. The eight who have recently won these dowries have been the oldest of large orphan families, whom they have helped to support and bring up.

English and American students of the French language should not be discouraged if they should happen to learn what a teacher thinks of their ability. There is all the more honor for those who persevere. A teacher whose work is entirely among foreigners of many different nationalities says that those who learn French most quickly without an accent are the Scandinavians and the Russians. The Italians and the Spaniards rarely lose their own peculiar accenting of words, but at the bottom of the list are the English and Americans. Over here in Europe the peoples of the smaller nations or of the distant nations are driven to learn other tongues and early acquire fluency in several languages. The English and Americans possibly have some excuse, but it would seem that apart from the lack of opportunity they have in their own countries of hearing other than English, the fault lies in great part with the teaching. Instead of teaching being conducted by making students think in a language, and by sound, it is usually done by dull rules of grammar and written lessons. That is surely a main reason why the English and Americans are so slow in picking up a flawless French pronunciation.

One of the outstanding personal triumphs of the stage during the present season was obtained by a strange little man. He was a pianist in a vaudeville show. His movements were occasionally eccentric, but he had a jovial sense of humor and played so well that the audience accepted his mannerisms and loved him for them. To tell the truth, the little fellow was made of wood. It is difficult to admit it, for he had such individuality, but he was nothing more than a puppet, a marionette, responding to the pulling of strings. Nevertheless, few actors in Paris have won such spontaneous applause as greeted the end of his tour de force at the piano. He was a member of the wooden stock company of Vittorio Podrecca, known as the Teatro dei Piccoli, which spent some time at the large Théâtre des Champs-Élysées. The

rival paper by hiring him at a monumental salary—and instantly phones his assistant to "fire" the poor dupe when he reports for duty.

They take that sort of thing less lightly abroad. Sometimes because of the power of journalistic trade unions, more often because in Europe, a man's job being held as a bit of vested property, men cannot be coldly deprived of their livelihood even though they be mere newspaper men. What the late Bradford Merrill used to describe as "squeezing the sponge" is not permitted to newspaper managers as a casual indoor sport. Nor, apparently, is a cynical disregard for the personal convictions of writers and editors held to be quite within the employer's right.

There are pages in this report which I wish it were practicable to reprint here in full, pages in which are set forth the difficult, often intolerable conditions, which may confront a writing journalist when his employer suddenly orders radical changes in the policy of the paper. Says the writer:

There are in journalism relations between the individual and his calling, between the personality of the man and his professional work, of such a nature that the character of his writings cannot be modified without a certain violence to the private conscience of the writer. Naturally a man who holds to his principles will not wish to make any distinction between his opinions and those of the paper for which he is working, and will consider any suggestion of supporting ideas not in agreement with his own as contrary to justice and to honor.

And in such case what is the hired writer to do? In the United States as a rule he is faced with the barren choice between forgetting his scruples or surrendering his job. Occasionally there have been newspaper owners who have respected such individual scruples, but the instances have been so infrequent as to be loudly lauded as though worthy of especial praise. The writer unhappily confronted by such a situation is literally without means of defense. If he adopts the one honorable course open to him and resigns rather than qualify himself, he gets scant sympathy from his fellows, who are apt to look on his course as quixotic. Moreover, he confronts not merely the loss of his immediate income, but the likelihood of being blacklisted. He will be regarded by newspaper owners as unsafe. He has violated the rule of loyalty to the paper, however disloyal the paper may be to all that he holds right.

The journalists of much of the rest of the world have recognized this menace to their self-respect and have endeavored to meet it. Their means of self-protection are indeed inadequate, but far in advance of anything possessed by them in the United States.

It is, however, the fact that the newspapers and journalists in the United States have done little to justify representation in a report of this character. There is practically no journalists' union in the United States. One flourished for a time in Boston, but is now moribund. The pages of this report devoted to the highly successful British Institute of Journalists might well be studied by American newspaper men who still think a sturdy individualism, all that is needful to protect their interests in the face of the growing limitation and commercialization of their field.

In Germany, France, and even Italy, journalistic associations flourish and contribute materially to the stability of employment, and adequacy of compensation of their members. In these, and other countries, such associations make provision for advancing years with their inevitable problems of employment. To parallel the long list of benefits of this character provided by the European associations, the compilers of the report can muster but two American foundations for the relief of American journalists: the James Gordon Bennett Foundation in New York, and the Charles D. Haines Foundation in Florida. One wonders how many veterans of the editorial side of the profession are housed in these institutions, and how many working journalists today know that they exist.

performances were all praised with each change of program, but the virtuoso at the piano remained the conspicuous star in each vaudeville show.

Mlle. Jeanne Rosenfeld, artist and wearer of the purple ribbon of an Officer de l'Académie, has evolved what is claimed to be a new form of art. This is the engraving of scenes on tin with the aid of a burin. Her work has been exhibited and has elicited favorable comment because of its unusualness and delicate effects. Fishing boats drifting past a sunset, swans with wings half spread, and even a panel of grape bunches, vine and tendrils, are subjects which she has handled successfully. Most engraving on metal has been employed hitherto to serve as a basis from which prints are pulled, but in this case Mlle. Rosenfeld has contrived to retain in the metal enough of the resemblance to the original to enable her to offer her plates as separate works of art.

A bricklayer had a thrill which he will not easily forget when, having plunged a pick into a wall he was demolishing, out rolled six and fifty golden "louis d'or." He had not seen one before, except, perhaps, in a museum, and here at his feet were enough to buy many things. The Bank of France would pay him more than 11,000 francs in the present paper money. Being an honest fellow, he announced his discovery—as the law says one must—to the nearest police commissioner. He in turn examined the louis and the law, and declared the bricklayer to be entitled as finder to half of the gold. The louis d'or was first struck in 1640 and was worth twenty gold francs or a hundred of our francs of today. Louis XIII was near to the end of his reign, and then followed Louis XIV with his florid magnificence, Louis XV and Louis XVI, during the time when this coin was common. The louis d'or of the bricklayer belonged to the reign of Louis XIV, when Versailles Palace was built, and the furniture composed with burl inlay, and Molière produced his comedies.

The French and Belgian Governments have agreed to run a joint aviation service out to Madagascar, the large island colony belonging to France and placed off the eastern coast of Africa. The itinerary is being mapped out now by commissions, so that the route may be opened next year. French and Belgian pilots will fly alternately, according to the provisional agreement, and the line will start from Belgium, cross France, the Mediterranean, the French Sahara, the Belgian Congo, a strip of English land, and then over a few miles of sea to Madagascar. This island, some thousand miles in length, has wealthy mineral deposits, not long ago, for example, great coal seams being discovered. The immediate value of aviation would be to assure more rapid delivery of mail between France and Madagascar. For Belgium, it would mean closer touch with affairs in the Congo.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Board must reserve sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### A Lilliputian Dictionary

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Reading an article in the Monitor of February 7 regarding a stamp-size lexicon containing 12,000 words reminded me that I am also an owner of a small dictionary. This one is three-fourths by one and one-eighth by one-fourth inches thick, has 384 pages and lists about 13,000 words. It was published by David Bryce & Sons, Glasgow, and printed by Robert Lehone, 253 West Nile Street, Glasgow. I do not know the date of publication, but I have had this copy over twenty-five years. FRANK H. LORR, Franklin, N. Y.